council on environmental quality

102 monitor

environmental impact statements

Volume 5, No. 1
February, 1975

CEQ PUBLISHES OCS STUDY

OCS Oil and Gas - An Environmental Assessment, initially released in April, assesses the risks of developing oil and gas in the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska outer continental shelves. A "Summary of Findings and Recommendations" of Volume I appears on page 3.

TASK FORCE STUDIES OZONE IN STRATOSPHERE

An interagency task force will be investigating the possible relationship of Freons to future reductions in the ozone content of the stratosphere. Freon compounds are presently used as the propellant gas in aerosol cans and as the principal fluid in refrigerators and air conditioners. (page 29)

STATEMENT FILED UNDER HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974

San Francisco became the first community in the nation to file an environmental impact statement required of local governments seeking community development funds provided by Federal legislation enacted last year. (page 31)

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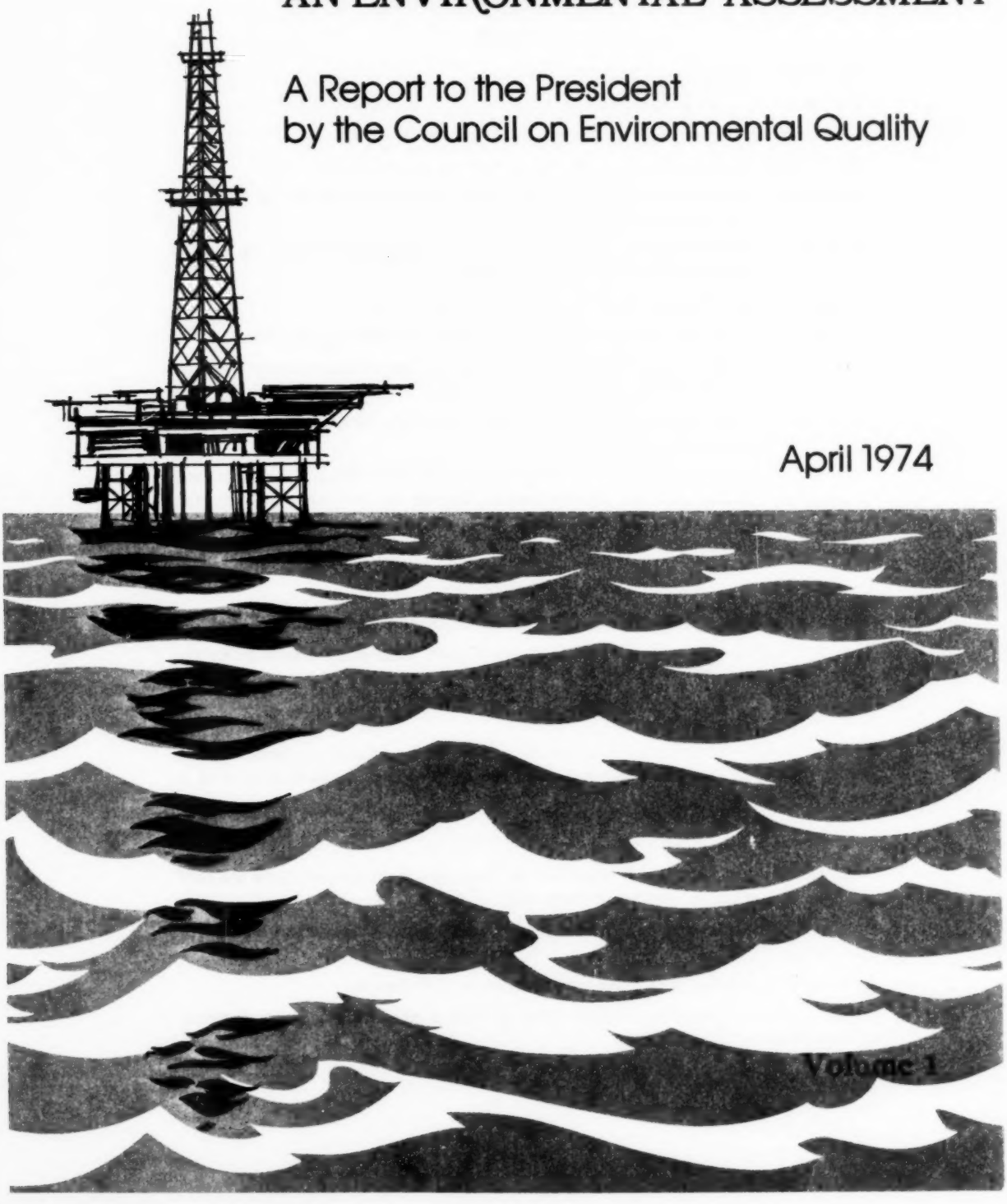
OCS OIL AND GAS —

AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

A Report to the President
by the Council on Environmental Quality



April 1974

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Oil Spill Trajectory Studies for Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Alaska, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

OCS OIL AND GAS —
AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

A Report to the President
by the Council on Environmental Quality

April 1974

Volume 1

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
72 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

April 18, 1974

Dear Mr. President:

In your Energy Message of April 18, 1973, you announced your decision to defer any drilling on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf and in the Gulf of Alaska until a study of the environmental impact of oil and gas production in these areas could be carried out. You asked the Council on Environmental Quality to make this study in consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Academy of Sciences, other Federal agencies, and the Governors, legislators, and citizens of the coastal states involved. The attached report, *OCS Oil and Gas–An Environmental Assessment*, presents our findings.

In carrying out your directive, we have reviewed environmental impacts in broad terms. The study focuses on a number of hypothetical drilling sites in areas considered by geologists to be particularly promising for oil and gas discovery. We have analyzed the potential impact on the marine environment of developing these sites, as well as the likely onshore impacts of industrialization and growth related to processing oil and gas. The report includes chapters assessing the technology of oil and gas production and the institutional and legal mechanisms for managing OCS development.

The Council concluded that leasing and development undertaken in the Atlantic OCS or in the Gulf of Alaska should be guided by a set of essential principles stipulated in Chapter I of our report. By following these principles and a number of specific recommendations, the Council believes that environmental risks can be minimized. We stand ready to work with the appropriate Federal agencies in implementing these recommendations.

The philosophy underlying our report is that the benefits of potential oil development must be balanced against the risks of environmental damage. When this balance is favorable, development should proceed with caution and with a commitment to minimize damage. When the balance is unfavorable, the Council believes that development should not move ahead until environmental risks can be lowered to an acceptable level.

The Council's study found that the risk of environmental damage varies from area to area. Development of the Georges Bank and the Southern and Central Baltimore Canyon would involve relatively lower environmental risk than development in the Northern Baltimore Canyon, the Southeast Georgia Embayment, and the Gulf of Alaska–all higher risk areas.

The offshore oil and gas industry has made substantial progress in technology and work practices since the 1969 Santa Barbara blowout. In addition, more stringent Federal regulations for OCS operations have been issued, and enforcement of these regulations has been strengthened. Over 17,000 wells have now been drilled in waters off the United States coast. However, our study has found that operations in both frontier OCS regions would confront harsher conditions than have been previously faced in other United States offshore areas and that conditions in the Gulf of Alaska are more severe than the industry has yet experienced anywhere in the world.

Potentially discoverable economically recoverable oil has been estimated from United States Geological Survey data to be 10 to 20 billion barrels in the Atlantic OCS and 3 to 6 billion barrels in the Gulf of Alaska. The figures for gas are 55 to 110 trillion cubic feet in the Atlantic and 15 to 30 trillion cubic feet in the Gulf of Alaska. Last year, from all sources, the United States consumed about 7 billion barrels of oil and about 24 trillion cubic feet of gas.

A decision to move ahead with oil and gas development on the Atlantic OCS and in the Gulf of Alaska will call for close coordination of planning among Federal, state, and local governments. The creation of strong and expert coastal zone management agencies in the states involved and thorough implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act will help to insure that the interests of the State governments and their citizens will be appropriately represented.

In conducting this study, the Council held public hearings in Washington, D.C., Alaska, and various cities on the Atlantic coast. Representatives of environmental groups and of industry were consulted and kept advised of the study's progress. An advisory committee representing the Governor of each Atlantic coast state and Alaska was established and on three occasions met with the Council to review progress. Much of the research and information contained in the report was developed through contracts with universities and private consulting firms working with the Council and a number of Federal interagency working groups. Finally, a special panel of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) performed a critique of our study which is attached to this report.

The NAS panel's critique generally endorses the findings and recommendations of CEQ's report. Specifically, the panel commends the report as a useful first step toward the development of new Federal policies for resource development in these two OCS areas. The panel also concurs with the Council's recommendations for decreasing the risk of OCS operations and for minimizing onshore impacts through improved coordination among governmental agencies.

The panel agreed with the assessment that OCS operations in the Gulf of Alaska would present the highest environmental risk but took exception to the Council's ranking of regions in the Atlantic OCS. The panel expressed the belief that the criteria used in making the rankings were inadequate and incomplete and that other criteria should be considered. The Council believes that consideration of the other criteria mentioned by the NAS panel would not have changed the relative order of ranking. In fact, the effect of oil on the offshore marine environment was considered to the extent possible, as were the alternative uses of the OCS.

Other issues raised by the NAS critique, such as an expanded involvement of the Federal Government in oil and gas exploration, the relationship of this study to Project Independence, and national policy on annual energy growth rates, are clearly outside the scope of the assignment covered by this study. The Council will continue, of course, to work with the Department of the Interior, the Federal Energy Office, and other Federal agencies on the role of OCS oil and gas resources and other factors in our national energy policy.

We hope that our report satisfactorily provides the study of environmental impact you requested to help assess the future course of action on the OCS.

Respectfully,

Russell W. Peterson

Russell W. Peterson, Chairman

John Busterud

John A. Busterud, Member

Beatrice E. Willard

Beatrice E. Willard, Member

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Preface

On April 18, 1973, the President asked the Council on Environmental Quality to work with the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the National Academy of Sciences and other Federal agencies, to study the environmental impact of oil and gas production on the Atlantic outer continental shelf and in the Gulf of Alaska. The President also specified that Governors, legislators, and citizens of these areas should be consulted.

This report summarizes information and analyses provided to the Council by many sources over the year of study.

Federal interagency working groups were formed to develop the scope of work and to monitor the progress of the study. Federal agency representatives who contributed to the study are listed in Appendix A. Contracts were awarded to consultants and universities to study specific subject areas (they are listed in Appendix B). A Governors' Advisory Committee, consisting of one designee from each Atlantic coast state and from Alaska, served in a consultative and review capacity (see Appendix C for members' names).

In accord with the President's request, the National Academy of Sciences independently analyzed the Council report. The Academy's critique is attached.

The Council involved the public directly in this study. In September and October of 1973, the Council held public hearings and briefings to gather information from citizens, environmental groups, industry, and government officials. Hearings were held in Washington, D.C.; Boston, Mass.; Mineola, Long Island, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Ocean City, Md.; Jacksonville, Fla.; and Anchorage, Alaska. A summary of these hearings may be found in Volume II.

The Council gratefully acknowledges the efforts of Federal agencies, state and local governments, contractors, industry representatives, and members of environmental and public interest organizations who have contributed to this report. Special thanks go to the members of the Governors' Advisory Committee and the National Academy of Sciences review committee who generously contributed their advice and time.

Chapter 1. Summary of Findings and Recommendations

This is a report about energy development and the environment. It was prepared by the Council on Environmental Quality in response to the President's April 18, 1973, request to "study the environmental impact of oil and gas production on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf and in the Gulf of Alaska." [1]

This report, and the studies that contribute to it, take on great importance in view of the pressures of the energy crisis and the drive toward self-sufficiency. In his January 23, 1974, Energy Message, for example, the President directed the Secretary of the Interior to triple leasing originally planned on the OCS to 10 million acres in 1975. However, recognizing the complex environmental issues involved, he reiterated his commitment that leasing on the Atlantic OCS and in the Gulf of Alaska would not go forward pending the results of this study.

This report presents the results. It squarely faces the issues of energy development and environmental protection. And it concludes that these objectives are not mutually exclusive. It does not give the drillers a green light. Nor does it call for a freeze on development. Instead, it assesses the relative environmental vulnerabilities of the areas studied and recommends procedures, requirements, and stipulations for protection and for development. The recommendations attempt to provide environmental guidance on alternative OCS development decisions.

The report establishes an agenda for action to improve OCS technology, tighten regulation and enforcement of OCS operations, and untangle the bewildering web of institutional interests between the states and the Federal Government and among the Federal agencies. It provides information and methods of analysis that should be useful to the Department of the Interior and other Federal agencies in considering environmental aspects when determining those sites to hold back from lease sale and those to offer for lease and in integrating environmental factors into the design of an optimum leasing schedule. The data and methodology provided here will also help states and localities to anticipate and plan for the onshore impacts of OCS development. And, of course, it will aid in preparing environmental impact statements for individual lease sales.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study assesses the potential environmental impacts of oil and gas development on the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska outer continental shelves:

- *Chapter 2, Oil and Gas Resources*, examines estimates of potential oil and gas resources in the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska.
- *Chapter 3, Perspectives on Energy Growth*, projects potential energy needs and evaluates the environmental impacts of fuels that can be used to meet these needs.
- *Chapter 4, Technology for Developing Oil and Gas Resources Offshore*, reviews the basic steps of offshore oil and gas exploration and presents estimates of oil spill probabilities.
- *Chapter 5, Natural Phenomena and OCS Development*, explores the unusual physical conditions facing operations in the Atlantic and in Alaska.
- *Chapter 6, Offshore Effects of OCS Development*, concentrates on the environmental impact of operations in the ocean, on the shelf, and along the coast resulting from the exploration, production, and transportation of oil and gas.
- *Chapter 7, Onshore Effects of OCS Development*, analyzes the economic, social, and environmental impacts of onshore development—oil

refining, gas processing, petrochemical manufacturing, and support services—induced by development offshore.

- *Chapter 8, Technology and Environmental Protection*, examines the extent to which oil and gas exploration and production technology and practices protect the environment.
- *Chapter 9, Institutional and Legal Mechanisms for Managing OCS Development*, looks into the effectiveness of Federal regulatory and enforcement processes and the broader issues of government coordination and planning.

Witnesses at the Council's public hearings on OCS development suggested many areas of study oriented toward modifying the current OCS management system. Proposals ranged from fundamentally changing the roles of government and industry in developing resources on public lands to alternative methods of bidding on OCS leases. They included suggestions to set up a public corporation for oil and gas exploration and development in new OCS areas, to authorize the U.S. Geological Survey or a public corporation to conduct all exploratory drilling, to adopt a new leasing system based on royalty bidding rather than on bonus bidding, and to establish an exploration leasing system which would precede issuance of development leases.

While these and other such proposals merit consideration within the context of an evolving national energy policy, they involve extremely complex technical and financial issues not directly related to the environmental impacts of OCS oil and gas operations and thus do not fall within the scope of this study. For similar reasons, this report does not include economic analyses of alternative OCS management arrangements or of alternative energy supplies.

BACKGROUND

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 [2] is the basic charter governing exploration for the development of the minerals and other resources under the OCS. In essence, it is a statute designed to promote development, enacted well before the major environmental legislation of the past few years· the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) [3] and three 1972 laws—the Coastal Zone Management Act, [4] the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments, [5] and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act. [6] This new legislation has in effect "amended" the OCS Lands Act by requiring incorporation of more stringent environmental values and needs in its administration.

Oil and gas development on the Gulf of Mexico and California OCS began with exploration in shallow state waters nearshore. The first offshore platform was constructed in 1897 off Santa Barbara. Fifty years later, the first platform out of sight of land began operating off Louisiana. Today's multibillion dollar offshore oil industry was well established before the Federal Government began selling leases on the Gulf of Mexico OCS nearly 20 years ago. Since then the industry has grown dramatically, advancing into deeper waters. Until recently Federal supervision was primarily concerned with volume of resources produced and operation of leases; from 1954 to 1968, over 7,300 wells were started on the OCS. In 1969, however, the blowout of a Union Oil Company platform in the Santa Barbara Channel focused national attention on the hazards of offshore operations. Subsequent accidents accompanied by fires in the Gulf of Mexico underscored questions about the adequacy of OCS technology and practices.

Since then, more stringent Federal regulations for OCS operations have been issued and the Federal enforcement effort has been strengthened. However, environmental groups and individual citizens continue to express concern, not only about massive oil spills and fires, but also about discharges of oily water, drilling mud, and drill cuttings—the "housekeeping" operations of an offshore facility—and about the changes that result on land from industrial and other development generated to support offshore drilling operations. As CEQ heard time and again at the public hearings, particularly along the Atlantic, the public is concerned about the overall impact of offshore oil production on the oceans, beaches, and wetlands and on the shoreside communities where the oil is landed and processed or which serve as bases for servicing offshore operations.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Whether to open specific frontier areas in the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska OCS is a critical public policy issue because of the importance of these resources to our Nation's energy needs, the possible risk of damage to the environment, and the potential impact on the economy and social structure of communities onshore resulting from construction of refineries and other support facilities. Such an issue

must be approached with caution, intelligence, and judgment.

On the basis of its yearlong study, the Council on Environmental Quality has concluded that leasing undertaken in these waters must be conducted under carefully stipulated and controlled conditions, and that the Federal Government must be guided by and committed to the following principles in choosing areas to lease and in administering environmentally safe offshore operations:

- Exploration and development of the OCS must take place under a policy which puts very high priority on environmental protection.
- The location and phasing of OCS leasing should be designed to achieve the energy supply objectives of the leasing program at minimum environmental risk.
- The best commercially available technology must be used to minimize environmental risks in new OCS areas.
- Regulatory authorities available to Federal agencies must be fully implemented and requirements strictly enforced to minimize environmental risks in new OCS areas.
- Planning at all phases of OCS oil and gas operations must respect the dynamic relationship between initial Federal leasing decisions and subsequent state and local community action. The states and the communities affected must be given complete information as early as possible so that planning can precede and channel the inevitable development pressures. Experience must be continuously integrated into the management process.
- The interested public must be given the opportunity to participate and play a major advisory role in the Federal management and regulation of the OCS.

These principles, if applied consistently by responsible government and industry decisionmakers at all stages of the development of new OCS areas for oil and gas, will provide the basis for policies and programs that can significantly reduce risk to every element of the environment.

Development of OCS oil and gas in accordance with these principles poses major challenges to Federal management and regulatory agencies, to the states affected by the offshore activities, and to the oil industry. Risk of damage to the human and natural environment is an inseparable part of almost any development, including the OCS. The guiding principles must be to keep risks at an acceptable level and to balance risks with benefits. Only when the risk is acceptable should we proceed—and then only with caution and with a commitment to prevent or minimize damage. This means that the oil industry must have adequate technology and must use it safely, that Federal agencies must exercise their management and regulatory responsibilities to ensure that the oil industry meets its obligations, and that Federal, state, and local agencies must coordinate their efforts to minimize disruption of coastal communities and environments by those facilities and other development required to support offshore operations.

MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents the major findings and recommendations of the Council study.

Relative Ranking of Environmental Risk of OCS Areas

In the April 18, 1973, Energy Message announcing this study, the President said that "[no] drilling will be undertaken . . . until its environmental impact is determined." Thus the major questions that the Council attempts to answer here are: What are the relative risks of development in these OCS areas? What can be done to reduce these risks? In what ways is our knowledge too little to answer these questions?

To provide a framework for answering these questions, CEQ identified 23 hypothetical locations of potential oil and gas accumulations in the Atlantic OCS and in the Gulf of Alaska and 8 sample onshore areas where the induced industrial development from oil and gas production could occur. For the Atlantic, four resource locations were identified in the Georges Bank Trough off New England, five locations in the Baltimore Canyon Trough off the Middle Atlantic, and five locations in the Southeast Georgia Embayment off the coast from northern Florida to South Carolina. The sample onshore sites studied were Bristol County, Mass.; Cumberland/Cape May Counties, N.J.; Charleston, S.C.; and Jacksonville, Fla. (see Figure 1-1). For the Gulf of Alaska, nine resource locations were identified, and potential onshore effects were examined at Cordova and Valdez and in the Puget Sound and San Francisco Bay areas (see Figure 1-2).

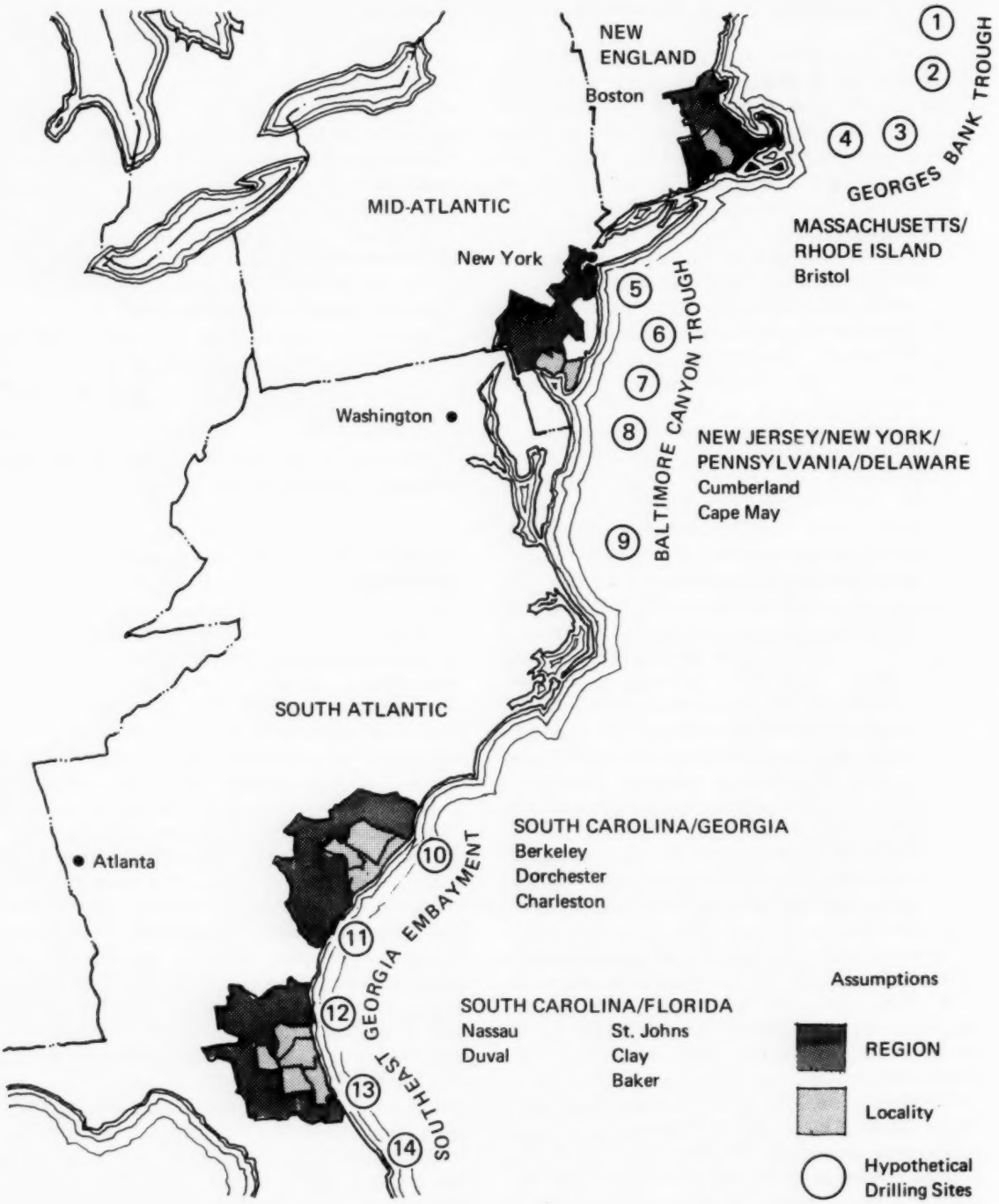

Figure 1-1. Atlantic Hypothetical Drilling Sites and Hypothetical Onshore Development Areas

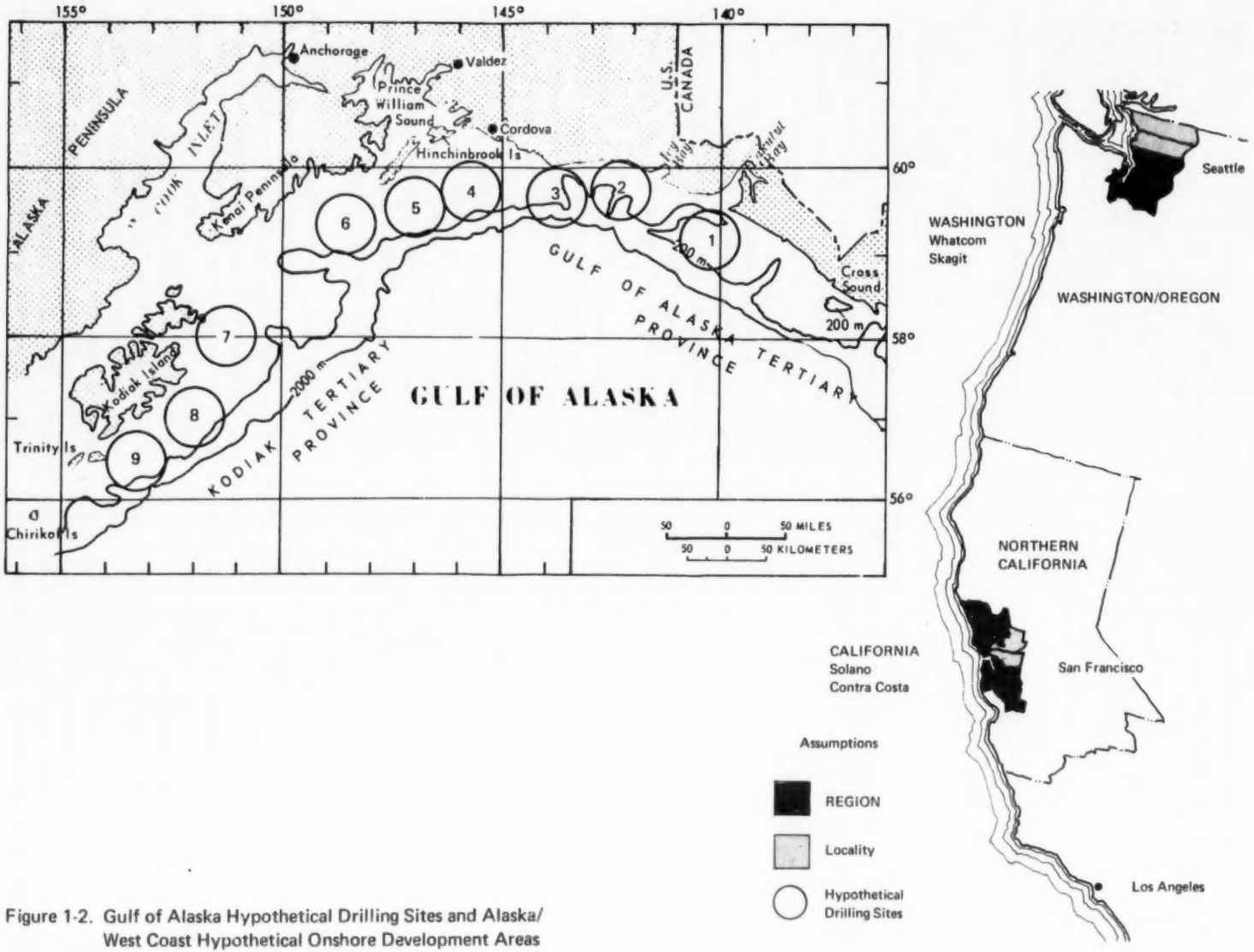

Figure 1-2. Gulf of Alaska Hypothetical Drilling Sites and Alaska/ West Coast Hypothetical Onshore Development Areas

Chapter 2 discusses in detail the methodology for selecting these hypothetical resource locations, and Chapter 7 deals with the sample onshore site selections.

The Council believes that the following order of relative environmental risk applies to development of the Atlantic and Alaskan outer continental shelves:

Lowest Risk
- Eastern Georges Bank (East of 68° W; EDS 1 and 2)
- Southern Baltimore Canyon (South of 37° N; EDS 9)
- Western Georges Bank (West of 68° W; EDS 3 and 4)
- Central Baltimore Canyon (between 37° and 39.5° N; EDS 6, 7, and 8)
- Northern Baltimore Canyon (North of 39.5° N; EDS 5)
- Southeast Georgia Embayment (EDS 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14)
- Western Gulf of Alaska (West of 150° W; ADS 7, 8, and 9)
- Eastern Gulf of Alaska (East of 150° W; ADS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6).

Highest Risk

This ranking represents CEQ's best estimate of the overall relative degree of risk to the marine, coastal, and human environment resulting from OCS oil and gas development. Of course, the risk must be balanced against the value and benefits of the oil and gas to be recovered. The ranking is based on an assessment and integration of the findings of this study with respect to the effects of development onshore as well as of oil spills offshore, the incidence of unusual phenomena in potential development areas, the state of technology, and projections of regional energy needs.

CEQ believes that high environmental risk is involved in the development of the Northern Baltimore Canyon, the Southeast Georgia Embayment, and the Gulf of Alaska. Less risk would face development of the Central and Southern Baltimore Canyon and Georges Bank. The risk of damage from offshore operations can be decreased by strict requirements for environmentally protective technology and improved practices. The timing, magnitude, and location of onshore development must be controlled by state and local land use plans and regulations.

Studies of oil spill probabilities show that the size range of individual spills is extremely large, from a fraction of a barrel to over 150,000 barrels, although most spills are at the low end of the range. For example, three spills each year accounted for two-thirds of all the oil spilled from 1970 and 1972. Amounts can vary by a factor of 1 million, and a single large spill distorts the statistical distribution of spill magnitudes. For an oil field find of medium size (2 billion barrels in place), there is about a 70 percent chance that at least one platform spill over 1,000 barrels will occur during the life of the field; for a small oil field find (500 million barrels in place), the chance is about 25 percent. If a large platform spill does occur, there is an 80 percent chance that it will exceed 2,380 barrels and a 35 percent chance that it will exceed 23,800 barrels.

It should be noted that in view of the lack of scientific data on the effects of oil spills and discharges on offshore fisheries, the Council's ranking of offshore damages relies heavily on the probability of oil spills impacting biologically productive coastal wetlands and estuaries and intensively used recreational beaches. This does not mean that oil spills do not cause damage enroute to shore or at sea. It simply reflects the fact that we know something about the effects of oil on wetlands and beaches but considerably less about its effect on the offshore marine environment. Indeed, for many Atlantic areas and particularly for Gulf of Alaska areas, there is a scarcity of information on which to base projections of the impacts of oil on most marine life.

Carefully designed baseline environmental studies should be initiated immediately in potential leasing areas and should be an essential and continuing part of OCS management. Such studies should be closely monitored and coordinated so that information can be integrated into ongoing operations and the results applied to decisions on leasing and regulating new areas. Special attention should be focused on determining long-term or synergistic effects of oil and other pollutants, if any, on marine organisms so that corrective actions can be taken as soon as possible.

Georges Bank. In the Georges Bank, the thick section of sediments with the greater likelihood of oil and gas accumulation lies farther from shore than in any of the other OCS areas considered. Should oil spills occur, the probabilities of oil reaching shore from hypothetical drilling sites located in the eastern part of the Bank (EDS 1 and 2) are generally low—a maximum of 15 to 20 percent in the spring and near zero in the winter (see Table 1-1). The average time required for the oil to reach shore from these sites ranges from 80 to 150 days, with oil from the more remote site (EDS 1) taking the longest time. This is important because oil that has been exposed to long periods at

sea, i.e., that is weathered, is less toxic than freshly spilled oil. Even if such oil should come ashore, it is less likely to damage organisms severely in the biologically fragile nearshore and estuarine areas.

In the western part of the Bank (EDS 3 and 4), where the probability of a spring oil spill or discharge reaching shore is 35 to 50 percent and the average time to shore ranges from 40 to 120 days, the physical persistence of oil on the rocky shores of New England would, in general, be less damaging than in the salt marshes and wetlands of the Middle and South Atlantic.

Little is known about the potential biological impacts of oil spills and discharges to fisheries on the Bank itself. These fisheries, however, are valuable and must be protected by stringent controls on discharges.

Analysis of the onshore effects of OCS development in the Georges Bank indicates that there would be significant net economic benefits to New England. Heavily dependent on oil and natural gas, New England could possibly obtain 30 percent of its crude oil and 70 percent of its natural gas requirements from the Bank by 1985, assuming medium energy demand growth and average Georges Bank production estimates.

The Council believes that economic activity induced onshore by offshore oil and gas operations would not unmanageably burden the socioeconomic structure or the natural environment. Locally, up to 19,000 new jobs could be created by 1985 (see Table 1-2); regionally, employment could increase 1 to 3 percent and economic output, largely from refining, could increase 1 to 5 percent. Local impacts on land use and social and physical systems due to refinery siting could be severe, although regional impacts would be slight. Adverse impacts could be lessened by directing onshore development activities toward the older cities, like Fall River and New Bedford which need economic stimulants, and away from smaller towns whose social and physical structure could be overwhelmed by large-scale development. Increases in both air and water pollutants can be expected in local areas, even assuming best available control technology, and care must be taken that ambient standards are not violated. The time required for oil to come ashore from these central sites is from 2 to 3 months on the average, with minimum times in the range of 46 days. There appears to be little seasonal dependence in the time to shore, although the probability of impacting ashore is strongly season dependent.

TABLE 1-1

Probabilities of Oil Spills Coming Ashore from Hypothetical Drilling Sites

Hypothetical spill site	Percent ashore worst season	Percent ashore best season
Atlantic Coast		
EDS 1	15	Near 0
EDS 2	20	Near 0
EDS 3	35	Near 0
EDS 4	50	5-10
EDS 5	10	Near 0
EDS 6	20	0-5
EDS 7	20	5
EDS 8	20	0-5
EDS 9	Near 0	Near 0
EDS 10	95	Near 0
EDS 11	95-100	5
EDS 12	90	15
EDS 13	50	Near 0
Gulf of Alaska		
ADS 1	95	40
ADS 2	95-100	75
ADS 3	95-100	55
ADS 4	95-100	55
ADS 5	95	60
ADS 6	95-100	60
ADS 7	45	5
ADS 8	5	0-5
ADS 9	5-10	Near 0

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Oil Spill Trajectory Studies for Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Alaska," *Primary, Physical Impacts of Offshore Petroleum Developments,* prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality under contract No. EQC330 (Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1974), Report No. MITSG 74-20.

Baltimore Canyon. In the Baltimore Canyon, the thickest sections of sediments parallel the coast 50 to 75 miles out. Should oil spills occur, the probability of their reaching shore from hypothetical drilling sites in the central part of the region (EDS 6 to 8) is generally small, although slightly higher than from EDS 1 and 2 in the Georges Bank. The maximum probability for EDS 6 to 8 is 20 to 25 percent in the spring; during the winter the probability is 0 to 5 percent.

At the northern end of the Baltimore Canyon, the movement of oil spills from hypothetical drilling sites is markedly different. Although there is only a 10 percent chance that oil spilled 50 miles south of Long Island (EDS 5) would come ashore on Long Island during the spring, this probability increases dramatically as the hypothetical oil release point moves north toward Long Island. Oil released 25 miles south of Long Island in the spring would come ashore 75

TABLE 1-2

Summary of Onshore Impacts, East Coast: High Development[1]

Key impacts	New England				Mid-Atlantic			
	1985		2000		1985		2000	
	Local	Region	Local	Region	Local	Region	Local	Region
Primary impacts								
Number of offshore platforms (25,000 barrels per day)	38	38	68	68	38	38	68	68
Number of refinery equivalents (200,000 barrels per day)	1.4	2.8	2.8	5.6	1.9	4.2	2.8	7.2
Number of gas processing plants (500 million cubic feet per day)	2	2	4	8	2	2	4	8
Number of petrochemical complex equivalents (1 billion pounds per year olefins)	0	0.5	0.8	2.4	1.0	2.2	1.9	6.0
Value of incremental construction (millions of 1970 dollars)	196	387	79	155	118	332	7	84
Aggregate impacts								
Employment (thousands)	19.0	76.7	17.3	83.1	28.8	100.2	31.9	120.8
	(9)	(3)	(7)	(3)	(19-30)	(2)	(20-29)	(2)
Population (thousands)	43.6	188.8	38.8	191.7	59.6	227.0	66.0	268.6
	(9)	(3)	(7)	(3)	(19-27)	(2)	(19-26)	(2)
Acreage required (thousands)	7.0	24.3	8.0	26.9	32.4	49.3	35.5	57.0
	(8-9)	(3)	(9)	(3)	(18-26)	(4)	(18-25)	(4)
Hydrocarbon loadings (thousand tons per year)	16.6	36.6	34.6	71.9	27.3	57.3	40.2	103.6
	(592)	(6-8)	(1116)	(87-134)	(41-273)	(7-14)	(41-338)	(11-27)
Biological oxygen demand (million tons per year)	0.9	3.2	1.8	5.7	1.6	4.3	2.4	7.8
	(14)	(5)	(23)	(6)	(29-88)	(4)	(30-104)	(6)

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 1-2—*Continued*

Summary of Onshore Impacts, East Coast: High Development[1]

Key impacts	South Atlantic/Charleston				South Atlantic/Jacksonville			
	1985		2000		1985		2000	
	Local	Region	Local	Region	Local	Region	Local	Region
Primary impacts								
Number of offshore platforms (25,000 barrels per day)	38	38	68	68	38	38	68	68
Number of refinery equivalents (200,000 barrels per day)	1.4	2.8	2.8	5.6	1.4	1.4	2.8	4.2
Number of gas processing plants (500 million cubic feet per day)	2	2	4	8	2	2	4	8
Number of petrochemical complex equivalents (1 billion pounds per year olefins)	1.2	2.4	4.2	7.4	0	0	4.2	5.8
Value of incremental constructior (millions of 1970 dollars)	228	405	91	162	271	434	108	174
Aggregate impacts								
Employment (thousands)	59.2 (29-41)	87.9 (19-24)	75.8 (28-38)	109.9 (20-25)	37.0 (9-10)	53.9 (11-12)	58.7 (12-13)	84.6 (14-16)
Population (thousands)	137.5 (27-34)	250.8 (20-25)	145.4 (24-31)	272.9 (20-25)	82.3 (9)	142.8 (12-13)	111.2 (10)	202.4 (15-16)
Acreage required (thousands)	26.0 (24-29)	64.6 (16-18)	29.6 (23-29)	75.4 (17-20)	25.4 (7-8)	43.2 (9-10)	33.3 (8-9)	64.9 (11-14)
Hydrocarbon loadings (thousand tons per year	24.5 (75-150)	48.4 (44-111)	47.6 (11-24)	94.9 (62-175)	17.6 (73-149)	21.2 (43-64)	43.2 (111-294)	71.8 (73-156)
Biological oxygen demand (million tons per year)	2.1 (53-78)	5.6 (28-44)	4.3 (81-120)	10.8 (37-60)	2.8 (13-15)	3.8 (15-17)	8.1 (25-31)	11.7 (28-38)

[1] All imports are over base case conditions. The numbers in parentheses represent percentages over base case conditions, the first over Base Case 2 and the second over Base Case 1; where there is only one number, the percentage increase is the same for either base case. See Chapter 7 for a detailed description of cases and impacts.

Source: Resource Planning Associates, Inc., and David M. Dornbusch & Co., 1974, "Potential Onshore Effects of Oil and Gas Production on the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska Outer Continental Shelf," prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality under contract No. EQ4AC002.

percent of the time; oil released 10 miles south would come ashore 95 to 100 percent of the time during that season. The probabilities are considerably lower in winter.

The potential sites in the Baltimore Canyon are near coastal wetlands and salt marshes which are biologically valuable and serve as prime nesting and feeding areas for waterfowl. Oil reaching these salt marshes would persist in marsh biota and fine sediments for a number of years. In addition, oil spills in the northern part of Baltimore Canyon would tend to beach in northern New Jersey and Long Island, impacting some of the Nation's most intensively used recreational areas.

The northern part of the Middle Atlantic region is one of the most densely populated and industrialized areas in the country. This region contains nearly all of the 1.6 million barrels per day refining capacity now located on the east coast. Because of the larger population and existing industrial base, the regional economic benefits from OCS oil and gas development would be less significant than in New England. Potential oil and gas production from the Baltimore Canyon would provide about 10 percent of regional oil and natural gas requirements by 1985 (assuming medium demand and average production). This production would represent an important contribution to the region's energy needs but would not substantially offset the expanded need for supplemental energy supplies in the region.

As in New England, economic activity induced by OCS development would not appear to cause unacceptable socioeconomic or environmental pressures provided that development is directed to appropriate locations, is adequately planned well in advance, and is controlled. Adverse impacts would be more significant in the southern part of the region, less so in already industrialized areas, but minor in the region as a whole.

If production from the Baltimore Canyon is low, then the oil is likely to be transported by tanker and processed in existing or expanded refineries in the industrial belt between Wilmington and New York City. Although local environmental impacts may result from refinery expansion, the onshore impacts of low Baltimore Canyon production would be little noticed either positively or negatively. However, if oil production is high, it is likely that new refinery capacity would be required and much of the oil piped to new refineries which are likely to be sited in relatively rural areas in the southern part of the region, such as Cumberland and Cape May Counties in New Jersey. By 1985, up to 30,000 new jobs could be created, increasing local employment 30 percent. Local economic output could increase 56 percent, but only 3 to 4 percent in the region. The associated population growth could place great stress on public facilities such as schools, hospitals, and water supplies in the local area. Induced industrial development might cause significant pressures on available unused land.

The southern part of the region could also experience major socioeconomic impacts. Resort industries, agriculture, and light manufacturing are the primary sources of employment now. OCS development could significantly transform the economic structure of the southern part of the region to a petroleum industry base, thus substantially changing the lifestyle and environment of the area.

Southeast Georgia Embayment. The Southeast Georgia Embayment area with the greatest potential for OCS oil and gas accumulation is very near shore, and the probabilities are high that oil spills from this area would come ashore in a very short time. In the spring and summer months, should a spill occur from EDS 10, 11, or 12, there is a 90 to 100 percent probability of its coming ashore, but the probability diminishes to 15 percent or lower during the fall. Spills at these sites appear more sensitive to distance from shore than at any other OCS location considered in this study. From EDS 11 a spill occurring in April could come ashore in as little as 6 days (spring average, 36 days). A spill occurring at EDS 12 during summer could come ashore in only 18 days (summer average, 60 days). This site is the one farthest from shore.

The South Atlantic experiences more severe storm conditions than those prevalent in either the Gulf of Alaska or the North Sea. Hurricanes are frequent and the highest waves in any of the OCS areas are found here; a wave of 87 feet was recorded off Georgia, and 60- to 70-foot waves are common off Cape Hatteras.

The South Atlantic coastline, particularly from Myrtle Beach nearly to Jacksonville, is unusually diverse and is largely undeveloped. Large estuaries alternate with beautiful sandy beaches and highly productive grass flats. Any OCS development affecting this exceptional section of coast must be carefully integrated with existing ecosystems. Onshore industrial sites should be directed inland—away from the biologically fragile coastal wetlands. Resort and recreational uses of beaches are also of prime importance; a spill at EDS 12, for example, would probably come ashore at St. Augustine.

Onshore effects of OCS development could be of greater magnitude in the Southeast Georgia Embayment region than in any other OCS area. However, the potential production of oil and gas from the Southeast Georgia Embayment could provide approximately 15 percent of the South Atlantic region's needs (assuming medium demand and average production).

Economic and social changes will be particularly significant in this region but will differ in magnitude between the Charleston and Jacksonville areas. For the Charleston region, most industrial and commercial activity in support of the refining and petrochemical industry would be expected to locate in or near the city because it is the only major metropolitan area within the surrounding region. As such, under high impact conditions the population of the immediate Charleston area could as much as double by 1985 and 59,000 new jobs could be created. This expansion can be equated with development of a new city: up to 37,000 new dwellings (demanding over $1 billion in mortgage financing) along with schools, public services, and utilities. Cultural, natural, and historic resources could be threatened. The surrounding region could experience a similar employment growth rate—up to 88,000 new jobs by 1985 and 110,000 by 2000.

The region comprising Jacksonville and its surroundings could accommodate high OCS impacts more readily than Charleston. Jacksonville is already undergoing extensive growth, and the existing infrastructure is better equipped to plan for and assimilate population increases. With OCS development, employment could increase by up to 37,000 by 1985 and 57,000 in 2000. Population could increase by up to 50 percent in 1985. Impacts on regional growth would be about the same as those for the local area.

Air and water pollution could be a significant problem. BOD could double in both the Charleston and Jacksonville areas, and hydrocarbon emissions would rise as a result of refinery and petrochemical development. Care must be taken to avoid violating ambient air and water quality standards.

Land requirements could easily be met in both areas, but the many swamps, salt marshes, and wetlands would require careful industrial, commercial, and residential siting.

Gulf of Alaska. The Gulf of Alaska hypothetical drilling sites are dispersed along the coastline, but they can be separated into eastern and western areas at 150°W longitude. Should a spill occur, it would have a lower probability of coming ashore in the western than in the eastern area (see Table 1-1). For instance, the maximum probability from the ADS 7 is 45 percent in summer but less than 10 percent in all other seasons, and the probabilities of a spill coming ashore from ADS 8 to 9 are no greater than 10 percent in any season. The situation is considerably worse in the eastern Gulf area where the probabilities for a spill coming ashore from all sites (ADS 1 through 6) are no lower than 40 percent in winter and exceed 95 percent in the summer. In the eastern area, the minimum time to reach shore could be as little as 3 days from ADS 3, but more representative is the 7 or 8 days from the other sites. The average times to shore are typically in the 20- to 30-day range, with seasonal variation. A critical factor is the retardation of oil weathering in northern regions due to cold water. Further, due to the reduced sunlight in winter, weathering can be expected to be slowest in the Gulf of Alaska.

Biological data are scant on the Gulf of Alaska, but fish spawning and bird nesting in coastal areas are known to be of vital ecological importance, particularly in the eastern Gulf area. If an oil spill should occur, there is a high probability of its coming ashore in the eastern Gulf in the summer months. This is the time of prime nesting for migratory birds and of the early larval life of newly spawned fish.

Storms are more frequent in the Gulf of Alaska than anywhere else in the Northern Hemisphere. The storms generally move west to southwest and then southeast. Icing could be a problem in February. The impact of earthquakes and tsunamis is another matter—major earthquakes of Richter 7 magnitude are common every 3 to 5 years, and severe Richter 8 earthquakes can be expected every 25 years. Tsunamis also are frequent and not only would create damage at fixed berth tanker sites, but in conjunction with earthquakes they can severely stress underwater storage facilities.

The OCS production of oil and gas from the Gulf of Alaska would provide more supplemental supplies of oil and gas than are needed on the west coast and in Alaska itself. This would probably mean that present patterns of oil distribution would be changed, with more oil being shifted to the Midwest and east coast.

Onshore impacts are considered for Alaska and the west coast together because no significant new refining or petrochemical development is expected in Alaska (see Table 1-3). There a significant proportion of the economic and social effects would be felt in Anchorage, the center of present Alaskan development and the likely base for much of the commerce servicing

TABLE 1-3

Summary of Onshore Impacts, West Coast: High Development[1]

Key impacts	Alaska				Washington/Oregon				Northern California			
	1985		2000		1985		2000		1985		2000	
	Local	Region	Local	Region	Local	Region	Local	Region	Local	Region	Local	Region
Primary impacts												
Number of offshore platforms (25,000 barrels per day)	19	19	60	60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Number of refinery equivalents (200,000 barrels per day)	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.5
Number of gas processing plants (500 million cubic feet per day)	1	2	5	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of petrochemical complex equivalents (1 billion pounds per year olefins)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	3.0	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.9
Value of incremental construction (millions of 1970 dollars)	16	55	6	21	214	214	86	86	194	194	78	78
Aggregate impacts												
Employment (thousands)	1.1	4.4	0.8	3.7	11.0	17.3	16.5	32.2	16.4	28.3	22.0	42.7
	(36)	(2)	(12)	(1)	(17)	(2)	(19)	(2)	(6)	(1)	(5)	(1)
Population (thousands)	4.2	16.0	3.4	12.9	22.0	39.0	31.4	71.0	33.7	67.3	42.4	97.0
	(43)	(4)	(13)	(2)	(15)	(2)	(17)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(1)
Acreage required (thousands)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.1	10.8	13.2	18.5	5.2	7.3	7.8	10.9
					(12)	(2)	(16)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(2)
Hydrocarbon loadings (thousand tons per year)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.7	1.8	23.4	23.6	15.1	15.5	43.3	43.7
					(3)	(2)	(42)	(18)	(21)	(11)	(48)	(25)
Biological oxygen demand (million tons per year)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.2	0.7	2.2	3.7	1.3	1.8	3.8	4.6
					(7)	(1)	(53)	(4)	(15)	(2)	(12)	(3)

[1] All imports are over base case conditions. The numbers in parentheses represent percentages over base case conditions, the first over Base Case 2 and the second over Base Case 1; where there is only one number, the percentage increase is the same for either base case.

Source: Resource Planning Associates, Inc., and David M. Dornbusch & Co., 1974, "Potential Onshore Effects of Oil and Gas Production on the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska Outer Continental Shelf," prepared for the Council on Environmental Quality under contract No. EQ4AC002.

offshore operations. However, a number of coastal communities could feel the effects of OCS development in addition to the impacts of Trans-Alaska Pipeline construction and operation. These sparsely populated towns and villages could expect to undergo boomtown conditions with multifold increases in employment and population as early as 1985. OCS-related employment increases in Alaska as a whole could grow 20 percent by 1985.

The Puget Sound and San Francisco Bay areas can be expected to be focal points of economic and social impacts related to refining Alaskan OCS oil on the west coast. Puget Sound now has refining capacity; under OCS development, employment in this region could increase up to 20 percent by 1985 and the population up to 15 percent. Land availability will be restricted by the mountainous terrain. Air and water pollution, however, is not expected to be critical.

The San Francisco Bay area also has refining capacity. With OCS development, employment in the region could increase up to 6 percent and population to 3 percent. Land availability is restricted due to the vast amounts of wetlands and marsh along the Bay. Air pollutant emissions could increase up to 40 per cent, and care must be taken to avoid violating ambient standards. Water pollution is not expected to be a problem.

The West Coast analyses assume that all Gulf of Alaska OCS crude oil going to the Puget Sound and San Francisco regions would require additional refining capacity beyond that constructed for North Slope or imported crude--construction that is likely to take place earlier than Alaskan OCS development. Thus, to the extent that Gulf of Alaska crude is not needed to meet west coast demand and is shifted to other parts of the country, the impacts described above are overestimated.

OCS Technology and Practices

The technology and practices used in locating and exploiting OCS oil and gas resources continue to evolve. Past experience must be balanced with future expectations in judging the adequacy of OCS technology and the ability of industry to use it safely in new OCS areas. Following the Santa Barbara blowout, the U.S. Geological Survey modified OCS regulations in several significant ways. Further, industry appears to be responding in other areas not directly covered by changes in the OCS orders.

In general, the Council believes that OCS oil and gas technology can operate safely under conditions similar to those in the Gulf of Mexico and the North Sea. However, storm conditions in the Atlantic and storm and seismic conditions in the Gulf of Alaska present more severe threats to personnel safety and environmental protection than the petroleum industry has faced before. Industry's ability to use technology safely is an essential element in minimizing environmental damage from oil and gas operations in new OCS areas. Careful attention to human factors, systems analysis, and personnel training are very important.

Chapter 8 assesses OCS technology and practices in detail. The following recommendations for improvement are based on that assessment:

- The continuing search for better technology must build upon an improved understanding of the role of human factors in equipment design and must be coupled with thorough training of the equipment operators. The Council recommends that human factors engineering be employed to the fullest extent in the design of OCS oil and gas equipment. The Department of the Interior should review proposed designs for facilities to be used in new OCS areas and encourage the incorporation of man-machine engineering principles.
- Training programs may not be required for all types of jobs, but certainly for the most critical, curriculum standardization and personnel certification should be required. The Council recommends that the Department of the Interior establish minimum Federal standards for critical OCS operator personnel and certify or provide for appropriate accreditation of the training programs.
- Rapid, accurate measurement of downhole pressure appears important in improving the ability to maintain well control and to reduce the possibility of blowouts. The Council recommends that the Deaprtment of the Interior determine which technologies could improve the measurement of the formation pressure near the drill bit and incorporate them into the OCS orders.
- Serious consideration must be given to postponing leasing in an OCS region where oil cannot be safely produced and safely transported to markets because of significant threats of earthquakes, tsunamis, and severe storms. The Council recommends that the Departments of the Interior and Transportation coordinate their evaluation and approval procedures for drilling

platforms for new OCS areas. They should prepare detailed performance requirements for such platforms, considering fully the natural hazards in these areas.

- The Council recommends that the Deaprtment of the Interior, in coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency, develop more detailed guidelines for the disposal of drilling muds, drill cuttings, and other materials, considering fully the results of the Bureau of Land Management monitoring studies of ocean disposal of these materials in new OCS areas.
- The Council recommends that the Department of the Interior develop and incorporate in OCS orders detailed performance requirements for production platforms and associated equipment to be used in new OCS areas, with full consideration of natural hazards. The Department should develop in-house capability, or should contract with a qualified independent firm, to evaluate the adequacy of the proposed designs to guarantee structural integrity subject to natural and manmade forces.
- The Council recommends that subsea production equipment be used in new OCS areas where it would provide a higher degree of environmental protection and reduce conflict between oil and gas operations and competing uses of the ocean.
- The Council recommends that the Department of the Interior develop detailed performance requirements for surface-actuated subsurface safety valves and require their use on all production wells in new OCS areas where technically feasible. The Department should encourage the development of such valves with higher pressure ratings and with improved reliability of operation over the life of the devices.
- In undeveloped areas like the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska OCS, environmental loadings of oil and other materials should be kept at the lowest levels possible at least until environmental baseline studies such as those recently initiated by the Bureau of Land Management determine the environmental risk from such materials. The Council recommends that the Department of the Interior and the Environmental Protection Agency, in cooperation, establish effluent standards for waste water discharge from OCS drilling, production, and associated operations. Strong consideration should be given to requiring installation of the best commercially available control technology for oil-water separation in new OCS areas.
- The Council recommends that the Department of the Interior develop detailed performance requirements for safety practices for well workover and servicing operations on production platforms and incorporate them in OCS orders for the new areas. The Department should consider regulations encouraging the use of improved technology to minimize the threat of blowouts during workover and service operations.
- The Council recommends that the Departments of the Interior and Transportation and the Environmental Protection Agency develop and implement a common reporting system for all accidents associated with OCS operations. This improved system should provide complete unambiguous reporting, with special attention to the analysis of cause-effect relationships.
- The Council recommends that the Departments of the Interior and Transportation develop detailed performance requirements for OCS pipeline protection and undertake the development of pipeline integrity monitors to detect incipient failures in OCS pipelines.
- The Council recommends that the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with other Federal agencies and the affected states, undertake advanced planning for pipeline corridor siting as soon as the location of potentially producing OCS areas is known and designate corridors which avoid or minimize, to the maximum extent possible, intrusion into environmentally sensitive areas in the marine and coastal regions of new OCS areas.
- The Council recommends that the Coast Guard require that new tankers in the U.S. coastal trade (which would include tankers used to carry OCS oil to shore) be constructed with segregated ballast capacity preferably with double bottoms when ship safety would not be jeopardized. Existing tankers used to carry OCS oil to shore should be prohibited from discharging oily ballast water to the oceans. In addition, the Coast Guard should seriously consider requiring new and existing ships to employ advanced accident prevention technologies to improve vessel maneuverability and communications.
- Decisions on offshore oil storage in the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska OCS must fully consider the potential impacts of severe storm and seismic

conditions. The Council recommends that the Departments of the Interior and Transportation develop detailed performance standards for offshore storage facilities and incorporate them into OCS orders for the new areas.

- The Council recommends that the Federal Government and industry continue efforts to improve oil spill containment and cleanup. The Council recommends further that the Departments of the Interior and Commerce and the Environmental Protection Agency cooperatively consider the identification of critical environmental regions in new OCS areas and the incorporation of appropriate measures into the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

Planning, Coordination, and Regulation

Effective planning for and regulation of OCS activities involve a number of elements: a rational allocation of regulatory rights and responsibilities and an efficient means of coordination among entities sharing the authority; provision for ensuring that necessary information is obtained and analyzed prior to regulatory actions and that the public has enough information to allow informed participation in the process; ongoing systematic evaluation of OCS technologies and practices and incorporation into OCS regulations specific requirements necessary for environmentally sound operations; enforcement of the requirements through effective inspections and sanctions for noncompliance; and means for compensation of injured parties when mishaps occur.

These elements are discussed in detail in Chapter 9 and are the basis for the following recommendations:

- The Council recommends that states affected by new OCS development strengthen their coastal zone management programs by developing special technical expertise on all phases of OCS development and its onshore and offshore impacts. Such augmented state coastal zone management agencies should attempt to ensure that state interests and regulatory authorities are fully coordinated with Federal OCS technical and management activities. Federal agencies should make every effort to cooperate with state coastal zone management agencies on an ongoing basis and at all stages of the management process.
- The NEPA process can be an important focus of Federal-state coordination concerning OCS development. The Council recommends that state coastal zone management agencies be given the opportunity to cooperate with Federal agencies in designing and preparing environmental studies used as input to the environmental review process, in addition to commenting on draft environmental impact statements.
- The Coastal Zone Management Act provides a framework for Federal-state cooperation in planning for onshore development induced by OCS operations, particularly siting of pipelines, refineries, and other facilities in the coastal zone. The Council recommends that the Secretary of Commerce require that state coastal zone plans consider refineries, transfer and conversion facilities, pipelines, and related development as a condition of approval. State coastal zone management agencies and concerned Federal agencies should jointly participate in developing these portions of the plans.
- Many Federal agencies, each with specific missions, have regulatory and operating authority affecting the OCS. There is no formal mechanism for coordinating the exercise of their responsibilities. The Council recommends that the proposed Department of Energy and Natural Resources be established. This centralization of authority would increase the effectiveness of Federal efforts in achieving closely related regulatory objectives in the OCS.
- The Council recommends that impact statements on environmentally significant OCS activities include in the discussion of "the range of potential uses of the environment" analyses of possible alternative uses of specific OCS, nearshore, and onshore areas. In addition, the statements should include discussion of onshore impacts. In commenting on draft statements, Federal agencies, states, and interested parties should give particular emphasis to those issues.
- OCS decisionmaking could also be enhanced through regional, programmatic impact statements. The Council recommends that programmatic statements be prepared on a regional basis by all Federal agencies proposing environmentally significant activities on the OCS. Comprehensive OCS planning could be approached through reconciling various agency statements in the circulation and comment process.

- The Council recommends that the Department of the Interior, in consultation with other appropriate Federal agencies, determine the kinds of information and analyses necessary for adequate assessment of environmental factors at all stages of leasing and development. The Department should take measures to obtain such information, including acquisition and analysis of high-resolution, near-surface seismic reflection data for the purpose of determining the nature and magnitude of geologic hazards prior to tract selection.
- The Council recommends that the Department of the Interior consider the competitive consequences of requiring disclosure of certain industry data and analyses. The Department should weigh those consequences against the benefits to be obtained and develop standards for governing such disclosures. In making that balance, it should consider particularly the need for informed public participation in the NEPA process.
- The Council recommends that, in order to deter violations of OCS orders rather than simply shortening the time that operators take to correct noncompliance, the Secretary of the Interior propose sanctions requiring fixed shutin periods and administrative fines as enforcement measures.
- The Council recommends that the Department of the Interior determine the frequency and type of inspections necessary to verify compliance during all phases of OCS operations. It should establish inspection teams and procedures in light of those determinations and the scale of OCS development in various regions. State agencies should be invited to participate in these inspection efforts. In addition, the Department should establish a formal training program for the inspection staff.
- Citizen suit provisions, which allow interested persons to sue to remedy violations of Federal regulations or permit conditions, can provide a useful compliance mechanism. The Council recommends that the Secretary of the Interior seek the establishment of such a right under the OCS Lands Act.
- The Federal Government should carefully consider the full economic and environmental implications of various types of liability—fault or nofault—and various means of ensuring adequate compensation such as liability insurance for operators or a revolving fund financed through charges on operators. The Council recommends that a comprehensive Federal liability system for OCS-related oil spill cleanup and damages be established through new legislation.

Research Needs

In the course of this study, the Council found many gaps in biological, physical, chemical, technological, economic, and social data. These gaps must be closed and the research results must be usefully incorporated in improving OCS management decisions. We have mentioned earlier in this chapter the need for well-designed biological baseline and monitoring studies. Questions of when, where, how, and what to measure also must be answered. Other biological research needs are outlined below and in Chapter 6:

- Population life histories for many species, including identification of survivorship, fecundity, larval lifestyle, migrations, and behavior.
- Community response at the species level following polluting incidents or in controlled experiments.
- Adaptations of organisms to oil exposure, including genetic changes.
- Impacts of oil during sensitive stages of species development.
- Effects of oil on commercial fisheries.

OCS technology should continue to evolve in order to ensure lower levels of risks from operations in the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska. Research can contribute to understanding the behavior of offshore structures under storm and seismic forces, to reducing chronic pollution from OCS operations, to improving the integrity of offshore pipelines, and to integrating knowledge of human factors engineering into design. Improved Federal performance standards for OCS operations should draw upon the results of such research.

The Council believes that further study of onshore impacts of OCS activities is needed. Studies focusing on the socioeconomic impacts of OCS development at specific sites will be needed by local decisionmakers. Availability of land for development, impacts on the quality of life, shifts in population and employment patterns—all must be evaluated on a local basis to be of use in state and local planning.

REFERENCES

1. The President's Energy Message of April 18, 1973.
2. 67 Stat. 462, 43 U.S.C. §1313.
3. 83 Stat. 852, 42 U.S.C. §4321.
4. 86 Stat. 1280, 16 U.S.C. §1451.
5. 86 Stat. 816, 33 U.S.C. §1251.
6. 86 Stat. 1052, 16 U.S.C. §1431.

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Appendix A Federal Agency Contributors

Appendix B Contracts Issued

Appendix C Members of Governors' Advisory Committee

Appendix D Summary of World Oil and Gas Reserves and Production

Appendix E Oil and Gas Resource Classification and Estimates, Bureau of Mines and U.S. Geological Survey

Appendix F Methodology for Selecting Hypothetical Locations of Possible Oil and Gas Accumulations, U.S. Geological Survey

Appendix G The National Energy Scene, Walter G. Dupree, Jr.

Appendix H A National Energy Conservation Program: The Half and Half Plan

Appendix I Environmental Impacts of Alternatives to Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Production, Hittman Associates, Inc.

Appendix J Some Environmental Considerations in the Petroleum Refining Industry, Radian Corporation

Appendix K Summary of the Public Hearings Held by the Council on Environmental Quality on the Environmental Impacts of Potential Oil and Gas Development of the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska OCS, September-October 1973

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Toward Resolving Problems in Outer Continental Shelf Technology, Resources for the Future, Inc.

Volume 4, Stock No. 4000-00325, $6.65

Potential Onshore Effects of Oil and Gas Production on the Atlantic and Gulf of Alaska Outer Continental Shelf, Resource Planning Associates, Inc., and David M. Dornbusch & Co.

Volume 5, Stock No. 4000-00326, $6.50

Potential Biological Effects of Hypothetical Oil Discharges in the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Alaska, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Simulation of Hypothetical Offshore Petroleum Developments, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Analysis of Oil Spill Statistics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Oil Spill Trajectory Studies for Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Alaska, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

FEDERAL TASK FORCE TO STUDY RELATIONSHIP OF FREONS TO OZONE REDUCTION IN THE STRATOSPHERE

The Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, Dr. Russell W. Peterson, and the Chairman of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, Dr. H. Guyford Stever, announced the formation of a Federal interagency task force aimed initially at investigating the possible relationship of Freons (fluorochlorohydrocarbons) to future reductions in the ozone content of the stratosphere.

Called the Federal Interagency Task Force on Inadvertent Modification of the Stratosphere (IMOS), the ad hoc group brings together the major Federal agencies with research or regulatory responsibilities involving the stratosphere including: the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Health, Education and Welfare, Justice, and Transportation, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Energy Research and Development Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, and Interdepartmental Committee for Atmospheric Sciences (ICAS).

Currently several Freon compounds are produced for use as the propellant gas in aerosol products and as the principal fluid in refrigeration and air conditioning. Concern has been expressed by numerous atmospheric scientists that release of these Freons into the lower atmosphere may eventually result in transport upward to the stratosphere where they may react catalytically to consume ozone. Because ozone in the stratosphere screens out ultraviolet radiation (UV) from the sun, any significant reduction in the ozone content would result in increases in UV radiation. There is concern that these changes might be of sufficient magnitude to cause agricultural biological, climatic, and human health effects (such as increased skin cancer).

Dr. Peterson and Dr. Stever stated that IMOS will prepare a report on the Freon/ozone situation within approximately four months. The report is expected to summarize atmospheric, medical, and ecological information on the subject, evaluate possible economic impacts and alternatives available to the industry, define potentially applicable authorities under which Federal actions can be taken, and outline the proposed Federal program to resolve the issues.

In the course of its activities, IMOS will also survey and address other possible important influences that man's activities may have upon the stratosphere.

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U.S. WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

NEWS RELEASE

2120 L STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

AN INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

February 20, 1975
#4

For Further Information:
Mrs. Phelan, 202-254-6453

National Conference on Water Set for April 22-24

Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Jack O. Horton, Alternate to the Chairman of the Council, has announced that the National Conference on Water will be held from April 22 to 24, at the Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.

An opening plenary session will be held the first day from 3:00 P.M. to approximately 5:00 P.M. There will be an informal reception that evening at the hotel. The entire day of April 23 will be devoted to concurrent sessions of eight panels during which a broad range of relevant issues including economic and environmental concerns will be addressed in each panel subject area. The panels are:

1. Water and Energy
2. Water and Food and Fiber
3. Water and Transportation and Commerce
4. Water and Municipalities and Industry
5. Water and the Environment and Outdoor Recreation
6. Flood Damage Reduction
7. Water Laws, Water Rights and Institutional Arrangements
8. The Role of Federal, State and Local Governments

On the morning of April 24, the panel moderators will report the results of their panels to a general session. At 11:00 A.M. there will be a summation and the National Conference on Water will conclude.

Speaking of the very high expectations which have been expressed since the first announcement of the Conference, Mr. Horton pledged that "every effort will be made to make this Conference successful, representing a balance between economic and environmental considerations." To that end, he suggests that those who are interested in participating or observing the Conference write to Mr. Warren D. Fairchild, Director of the U.S. Water Resources Council.

# # #

SAN FRANCISCO FILES THE FIRST ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT UNDER NEW FEDERAL LAW

The City of San Francisco is the first community in the nation to file an environmental impact statement required of local governments seeking community development funds provided by Federal legislation enacted last year, the Council on Environmental Quality announced.

The draft statement, which was filed under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, details San Francisco's plans for use of Federal funds to rehabilitate existing housing, develop neighborhood centers, renovate recreation facilities, improve traffic control and initiate neighborhood beautification projects.

The statement was prepared by the city's Planning Department which applied for federal funds under Title I of the Community and Housing Development Act. Section 104(h) of the act transfers the environmental impact statement responsibility to the community which applies for Federal funds.

Council Chairman Russell W. Peterson said that delegating environmental responsibilities to the 1700 urban areas eligible for block grants under the act gives "cities the opportunity to use these Federal funds as their citizens think best, with a minimum amount of second-guessing from Washington, and with assurance that the community has reviewed and discussed the full environmental

effects of alternative ways of spending these funds."

The draft statement is available from the San Francisco Planning Department and is on file with the Council on Environmental Quality.

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COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

Administrative Actions Requiring Statements

The following lists, filed with the Council by the Department of Defense, Corps of Engineers, Tennessee Valley Authority, the Department of Transportation, and the United States Coast Guard pursuant to Council Guideline 40 CFR 1500.6(e), indicate those administrative actions that DOD, COE, TVA, DOT, and USCG have determined will require the preparation of environmental impact statements under NEPA.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Quarterly CEQ Report
Unified and Specified Commands
July 1, to September 30, 1974

1. Final statements: None filed during reporting period.
2. Draft statements: None.
3. Statements under Preparation:

Subject	Projected date	CINC
Tinian, Mariana Islands, Crested Isle.	USAF comments on CEIS being used to prepare DEIS. Due December 1974.	CINCPAC

4. List of Actions for which a statement is not required:

a. Actions which normally require a statement. None.

b. Actions similar to those for which a significant number of statements have been filed. None.

c. Actions previously announced as requiring a statement. None.

d. Actions for which the CEQ requested a statement. None.

5. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely:

CINCPAC

a. Camp Butler, Japan—AV8A training facility.

b. Hickam AFB, Hawaii—Fire training facility.

c. Clark AFB, Philippines—Central Supervisory Utility Control System.

d. Kadena AB, Japan—Central Supervisory Utility Control System.

e. Schofield Barracks, Hawaii—Kolekole Quarry.

f. Guam—200-man USAR center.

DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY

RCS DD-H&E (Q) 1326

1 SEPTEMBER 1973 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1974

1. Final Statements: None
2. Draft Statements: None
3. Statements Under Preparation: None
4. List of actions for which a statement is not required: a. Actions which normally require a statement: (1) Expanded boiler plant capacity at one location and reduced total number of plants, Defense Depot Ogden, Ogden, Utah (DDOU). Date of Determination: FY 74. Reason for Determination: Number of plants reduced. Expanded plant meets EPA standards.

(2) Installed refuse compaction and transfer station—DDOU. Date of Determination: FY 74. Reason for Determination: Eliminated open pit burning. Compacted refuse delivered to Weber County incinerator which meets EPA emission standards.

(3) Expanded storm sewer—DDOU. Date of Determination: FY 74. Reason for Determination: Improved control of runoff. Reduced overflow.

(4) Constructed 18 units of family housing (in progress)—DDOU. Date of Determination: FY 74. Reason for Determination: Replaces a like number of substandard units. New units heated by natural gas. Existing boiler plant to be closed reducing air emissions.

b. Actions similar to those for which a significant number of statements have been filed: None.

c. Actions previously announced as requiring a statement: None.

d. Actions for which the CEQ requested a statement: None.

5 List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: None.

Department of the Army—July 1, 1974 to September 30, 1974

	Date Filed
(a) Final statements: *Subject*	
Project Eagle—expanded, Supplement A—Disposal of GB Agent in Underground Tanks.	Notice published in FEDERAL REGISTER (F.R.) Aug. 2, 1974.
(b) Draft statements:	
1. Land acquisition, Fort Carson, Colo.	Notice published in F.R. Sept. 13, 1974.
2. Construction and operation, parachute drop zone and short-field landing strip, Fort Richardson, Ark.	Approved by DA on Oct. 16, 1974. Filed with CEQ that date.
(c) Statements under Preparation:	*Date Scheduled*
1. South approach, Golden Gate Bridge, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. Draft statement reported in F.R. of May 6, 1974.	Unscheduled (final).
2. Family housing project (400 units) Fort Bragg, N.C.	Unscheduled (draft).
3. Real estate acquisition, 3 phases, Fort Hood, Tex.	2d quarter 1975 (draft).
4. Military operations and activities, 4th Infantry Division (Mech.) and Fort Carson, Colo.	4th quarter 1975 (draft).
5. Family housing project, Fort Campbell, Ky.	Rescheduled to 3d quarter 1975 (draft).
6. Co-use of monument land by White Sands Missile Range and National Park Service, U.S. Army Air Defense Center and Fort Bliss, Tex.	3rd quarter 1975 (draft).
7. Military operations, Fort Polk, La.	3d quarter 1975 (draft).
8. Land acquisition, Fort Riley, Kans.	Unscheduled (draft).
9. Family housing project, Fort Belvoir, Va.	1st quarter 1975 (draft).
10. Family housing project, Aliamanu Military Reservation, Hawaii, 2950 units.	4th quarter 1975 (draft).
11. Project Eagle—expanded:	
Supplement B—disposal of GB agent 1 in 1-ton containers.	4th quarter 1974 (final).
Supplement C—WETEYE bombs.	2d quarter 1975 (final).
Supplement D—Honest John warhead.	1st quarter 1975 (final).
12. Dredging project, Badger Army Ammunition Plant, Baraboo, Wash.	1st quarter 1975 (draft).
13. Project Eagle phase III, disposal of obsolete phosgene (carbonyl chloride).	Unscheduled.
14. Demilitarization of toxic munitions at USAMC installations:	
Without explosives	1st quarter 1975 (final).
With explosives	3d quarter 1975 (final).
15. Division stationing plan, Fort Ord, Calif.	Unscheduled.
(d) List of Actions for which a statement is not required:	
1. Actions which normally require a statement.	None.
2. Actions similar to those for which a significant number of statements have been filed:	*Date of Determination*
a. Family housing, Lightning Field, Schofield Barracks, Oahu, Hawaii.	Sept 1974.
b. Brief reason for determination: This project's size (640 family housing units) was large enough to justify careful investigation of its environmental effects. However, the commander, based on his study, determined that no significant environmental impacts would be caused by the project.	
c. Family housing construction program, Fort Stewart, Ga.	Do.

Department of the Army—July 1, 1974 to September 30, 1974—Continued

(d) List of Actions for which a statement is not required—Continued

2. Actions similar to those for which a significant number of statements have been filed—Continued

	Date of Determination
b. Brief Reason for Determination: This long-range program for the construction of approximately 3,000 military family housing units on a 750 acre site at Fort Stewart was carefully assessed and the commander determined that it will cause no significant adverse effects which cannot be avoided. Design of the project will include measures to minimize all avoidable adverse environmental effects.	
a. Family housing construction program, Fort Polk, La.	Do.
b. Brief reason for determination: This long-range program for the construction of 3,000 to possibly 4,000 family housing units is to provide housing for officers, enlisted men and their families. The construction will be accomplished on the military reservation. Design of the project will include features to minimize all avoidable adverse environmental effects. A careful assessment of the project was made and the commander determined that it would cause no significant adverse environmental impact.	
a. Proposed legislative change to Clean Air Act.	Oct. 1974.
b. Brief reason for determination: The proposed change to the Clean Air Act would exclude military designed tactical vehicles from post 1974 emission standards. The small number of vehicles involved and their locations will not have a significant impact on ambient air quality.	
a. Control of blackbirds, Fort Campbell, Ky. and Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tenn.	Oct. 21, 1974.
b. Brief reason for determination: The project proposed spraying the starlings and other blackbirds with a biodegradable detergent wetting agent which, when associated with certain weather conditions, subjects the birds to a quick death. The material used will have insignificant impact on nontarget animals and will not degrade air or water quality or damage plant life. The animals are destructive to the local farmers, produce filth and are generally hazardous to high speed aircraft and to the health of the local inhabitants and their live stock. A negative declaration was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on Oct. 21, 1974.	
a. Renewal of lease, Fort Bliss, Tex	3d quarter 1974.
b. Brief reason for determination: This 66,000 acre maneuver area (No. 2) has been leased by the Army from private landowners for a significant period of time. The environmental assessment of the proposed action to renew the leases concluded that the action including the land use would not cause a significant impact on the environment.	
a. Joint training exercise Gallant crew 1975, Fort Bliss, Tex.	3d quarter 1974.

Department of the Army—July 1, 1974 to September 30, 1974—Continued

(d) List of Actions for which a statement is not required—Continued

2. Actions similar to those for which a significant number of statements have been filed—Continued — *Date of Determination*

b. Brief reason for determination: This training exercise including men, equipment and weapons systems is scheduled to be conducted at Fort Bliss during April 1975. An environmental assessment of the proposed action concluded that by restricting the use of approximately 250,000 acres of range, the activity would not cause a significant environmental impact.

3. Actions previously announced as requiring a statement. — None.

4. Actions for which the CEQ requested a statement. — None.

5. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely. — None.

Department of the Navy

July to September 1974

(a) Final statements: Subject: "U.S. Navy Atlantic Fleet Air Combat Maneuvering Range, Atlantic Ocean Training Area". Date filed: 9 July 1974. Subject: "TRIDENT Support Site, Bangor, Washington". Date filed: 19 July 1974. Subject: "Camping Facility, Naval Air Station, Miramar, California". Date filed: 27 August 1974.

(b) Draft statements: Subject: "Berthing Pier No. 7, U.S. Naval Station, San Diego, California". Date filed: 30 July 1974. Subject: "Navy Family Housing, U.S. Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, S.C.". Date filed: 13 September 1974.

(c) Statements under preparation: Subject: Final EIS for "Berthing Pier No. 7, U.S. Naval Station, San Diego, California". Projected date: November 1974. Subject: Final EIS for "Land Acquisition and Construction of Two Helicopter Outlying Fields, Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Milton, Florida". Projected date: January 1975. Subject: Final EIS for "Naval Submarine Base, New London, Groton, Connecticut". Projected date: January 1975.

Subject: Final EIS for "Improvement/Addition of Ship Berthing Spaces, Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia.". Projected date: January 1975. Subject: Final EIS for "Off-Road Vehicle Use, Naval Weapons Center, China Lake, California". Projected date: February 1975. Subject: Final EIS for "Abrasive Blasting of Ships Hulls" Projected date: June 1975. Subject: Final EIS for "Continued Use of Farallon de Medinilla Bombardment Range, Marianas Islands". Projected date: December 1974. Subject: Draft EIS for "Proposed New Ammunition Facility at the Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, California". Projected date: November 1974. Subject: Draft EIS for "Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, Bethesda, Md.". Projected date: November 1974. Subject: Draft EIS for "Naval Personnel Administrative Complex, Belle Chasse, Louisiana.". Projected date: January 1975. Subject: Draft EIS for "Navy Family Housing at Forth Story, (Virginia Beach), Virginia.". Projected date: January 1975.

(d) List of actions for which a statement is not required: Subject: "CH–53E Helicopter System". Date of determination: 11 July 1974. Brief Reason for determination: Action did not constitute a "major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment" as operational usage does not indicate any direct or secondary impact and engines utilized will be designed for minimal pollutant (exhaust) emissions.

Subject: "Community Support Facilities and Land Acquisition, Naval Submarine Base, New London (Groton), Connecticut". Date of determination: 9 August 1974. Brief reason for determination: Action was discussed in the Draft EIS for "Naval Submarine Base, New London" filed on June 19, 1974 and accordingly did not require decision for Draft EIS.

Subject: "DD 963 Class Ships". Date of determination: 9 August 1974. Brief reason for determination: Not considered a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as this class ships will incorporate the latest in pollution abatement devices as:

(1) Utilization of gas turbine engines (burning distillate fuels) which are significantly cleaner (with respect to exhaust pollutants) than their predecessor;

(2) Sewage collection/incineration systems facility no overhead discharge in port or while operating in the contiguous zone;

(3) Trash compacted for ultimate disposal ashore whenever feasible;

(4) Oily ballast minimized through revised refueling procedures;

(5) Oily bilge discharge minimized through provision of 9,000 gallon capacity holding tanks; and

(6) Plans for backfitting with oil/water separators and oil content monitors when such devices are approved for military use.

Subject: "AIM–9L (Air-to-Air) Missile". Date of determination: 9 August 1974. Brief reason for determination: Not considered a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as peacetime use is primarily associated with training at an established and dedicated target range. Any minor "contamination" occurring unfortunately is a "fact of life" as dictated by the defense mission.

1. Actions which normally require a statement: Subject: "Dredge Piers SIERRA and TANGO, Naval Station, Charleston, S.C." Date of determination: 11 July 1974. Brief reason for determination: Proposed action did not constitute a "major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment" as:

(1) Disposal of spoils was to be accomplished in an approved EPA site;

(2) A Corps of Engineers permit had been issued;

(3) There were no identifiable "significant" impacts;

(4) The alternatives considered were not preferrable to the proposed action; and

(5) There was no evidence of "environmental controversy".

Subject: "Dredging at Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va." Date of determination: 9 August 1974. Brief reason for determination: Action was not considered a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as:

(1) Dredging was to involve removal of Navy lands;

(2) Spoil disposal was consistent with current EPA standards for land disposal;

(3) Dredging (and subsequent beach replenishment) is the preferred alternative; and

(4) There was no identifiable degradation or impact vs. long-term productivity and timing of the project would minimize any minor direct environmental impact.

Subject: "Land Acquisition for the Naval Research Laboratory at Leesburg, Fla.". Date of determination: 9 August 1974.

Brief reason for determination: Action would only change ownership of land and improvements (where Navy has been conducting underwater acoustic experiments) from private hands to government rolls. No change to existing site characteristics were involved or scheduled.

2. Actions similar to those for which a significant number of statements have been filed:

a. Subject: "Navy Family Housing Construction for Murphy Canyon Heights, Naval Complex, San Diego, California." Date of determination: 11 July 1974. Brief reason for determination: Proposed construction did not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as:

(1) The action was consistent with applicable land use plans and policies;

(2) There were no identifiable primary impacts;

(3) Secondary impacts were not considered significant;

(4) Alternatives considered might have a more adverse environmental impact; and

(5) There was no evidence of "controversy with regard to environmental impact."

Subject: "Family Housing Project, Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, North Carolina." Date of determination: 2 August 1974. Brief reason for determination: Proposed action will provide for replacement housing and will not add to the total housing at the station. There was no evidence of environmental controversy.

Subject: "Mobile Home Park, Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, South Carolina." Date of determination: 2 August 1974. Brief reason for determination: Proposed action will provide for replacement mobile home spaces and will not add to the total spaces available at the activity. There was no evidence of environmental controversy.

Subject: "Land Acquisition for the Naval Research Laboratory at Leesburg, Fla." Date of determination: 9 August 1974. Brief reason for determination: Action would only change ownership of land and improvements (where Navy has been conducting underwater acoustic experiments(from private hands to government rolls). No change to existing site characteristics were involved or scheduled.

Subject: "Mobile Home Park, Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina." Date of determination: 9 August 1974. Brief reason for determination: This proposal, for 60 mobile home parking "spaces" was to utilize 13 of an estimated 9,000 acres in a forest management area at the Weapons Station, and accordingly note a very minor direct impact. Secondary impacts were also minimal, the predominant factor providing less than .01% of expected 1976 county enrollment into local schools.

Subject: "Mobile Home Park, Naval District, Washington, D.C.". Date of determination: 24 September 1974. Brief reason for determination: Action proposed to use existing Navy, substandard trailer park for renovation of 24 mobile home parking "spaces."

Accordingly, little if any impact on the quality of the human environment is involved, and in fact, action is an improvement due to the incorporation of updated and more modern utilities/services.

Subject: "Mobile Home Park, Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Virginia.". Date of determination: 24 September 1974. Brief reason for determination: Action proposed to use existing, Navy substandard housing project for removal and renovation to provide for 40 mobile home parking spaces. Accordingly, little if any impact on the quality of the human environment is involved, and in fact, action is an improvement due to incorporation of updated and more modern utilities/services.

Subject: "Mobile Home Park, Naval Air Station, Alameda, California". Date of determination: 24 September 1974. Brief reason for determination: Identical case with Yorktown, Virginia, project as identified above.

Subject: "Navy Family Housing, Naval Facility, Nantucket Island, Massachusetts". Date of determination: 24 September 1974.

Brief reason for determination: Not considered a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as 18 new units proposed will be constructed at (and as an addition to) existing housing on naval property with no secondary impacts identified. The basic differences in impacts being that families will remain through the summer season instead of vacating the island.

Subject: "Mobile Home Housing Project, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina." Date of determination: 30 September 1974. Brief reason for determination: Proposed action provides for construction of mobile home sites on an existing but abandoned trailer park site. There were no identifiable significant impacts. For example, school loadings would not be changed as the children who will be located on the site are already located in the area and are enrolled in the local schools. In addition there was no evidence of environmental controversy.

3. Actions previously announced as requiring a statement: Final statement. Subject: "Navy Family Housing Project, Naval Air Station, Glenview (at Fort Sheridan) Illinois." Date of determination: 15 July 1974. Brief reason for determination: Requirement for Navy Family Housing was cancelled by the Department of Defense.

4. Actions for which the CEQ requested a statement. None identified

(e) List of Actions for which Statements are Not Yet Timely

Subject: "Continued Use of Atlantic Fleet (Inner) Weapons Range." Date of evaluation: Undetermined.

U.S. Air Force

July 1, 1974 to September 30, 1974

RCS: DD-H&E(Q) 1326

	Date filed
A. Final statements:	
Subject: 1. F-15 Beddown Luke AFB	Aug. 1, 1974.
B. Draft statements:	
Subject:	
1. USAF Continental Operations Range (COR)	July 10, 1974.
2. Over-the-Horizon Radar CONUS (OTH-B)	Aug. 9, 1974.
C. Statements under preparation:	Projected date
Subject: 1. Joint City/Air Force Use of Norton	2d quarter fiscal year 1975.

D. Lists of actions for which a statement is not required: None.

E. List of actions for which statements are not yet timely: Subject: 1. None.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

NEPA monthly report, marginal impact statements issued during previous month

[Month of January]

Authorized No.	Federal Assistance Catalog No.	Description of proposed action	Environment(s) affected (city and State)	Date of issuance
C27024	13.220	St. Francis Hospital—construction of outpatient center. Also, expansion of heating facilities.	Breckinridge, Minn	Jan. 8, 1975

NEPA monthly report, non-HEW draft environmental impact statements currently being reviewed

[Month of January]

Authorized No.	Federal Assistance No.	Description of proposed action	Environment(s) affected (city and State)	Date for completion
Not available	Not available.	Flood control project, Lower Eagle Creek	Indianapolis, Ind	Jan. 8, 1975.
Do	do	Maintenance dredging of unpolluted harbors.	Michigan	Do.
Do	do	Framework study, Great Lakes Basin	Ann Arbor, Mich	Jan. 20, 1975
Do	do	Toledo Harbor, maintenance dredging of polluted sediments.	Toledo, Mich	Do.
Do	do	Flood control feasibility study, Basset Creek.	Hennepin County, Minn	Jan. 8, 1975
Do	do	Flood control, Minnesota River	Chaska, Minn	Jan. 20, 1975
Do	do	Red Lake and Clearwater River, maintenance and operation.	Red Lake River Basin, Minn.	Do.
Do	do	Harbors of Refuge at Lutsen and Beaver Bay, Lake Superior, construction, operation and maintenance of Harbors of Refuge.	Cook and Lake Counties, Minn.	Do.
Do	do	Diked disposal facility, site No. 7, Lorain Harbor, construction and operation of a 56-acre rubblemound diked disposal facility to receive polluted sediments dredged from Lorain Harbor.	Lorain, Ohio	Jan. 8, 1975

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS UNDER PREPARATION, DECEMBER 1974

Final statements being prepared: Raccoon Mountain Pumped Storage Project (draft issued September 6, 1974). Timberlake New Community (draft issued November 29, 1974). Hartsville Nuclear Plants (draft issued November 25, 1974).

Draft statements being prepared: Policies Relating to Power Rates and Ratemaking Procedures. Policies Relating to Power System Transmission Facilities. Cherokee Reservoir—Poor Valley Creek Dam and State Park.

NOTE.—Elkmont Rural Village, A Planned Rural Village Near the Town of Elkmont, Alabama, in the Lower Elk River Area (listed on September 1974 list)—final issued December 16, 1974. Gas Turbine Peaking Plant Addition, Units 11-16—Johnsonville Steam Plant (listed on September 1974 list)—final issued November 25, 1974. Gas Turbine Peaking Plant Addition, Units 1-4—Gallatin Steam Plant (listed on September 1974 list)—final issued December 20, 1974. Widows Creek-West Jefferson 500-kV Transmission Line (listed on September 1974 list)—final issued November 7, 1974.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

LIST OF PROJECTS FOR PREPARATION OF EIS

In accordance with the CEQ Guidelines of August 1, 1973, this Office is sending you a list of projects requiring administrative actions for which environmental impact statements are being prepared for the third quarter.

1. Draft EIS on Transit-Mall Project by Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District, Portland, Oregon.

2. Draft EIS on Embarcadero Spur Storage for Light Rail Vehicles, San Francisco, California.

3. Draft EIS on Extension to Shady Grove, Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, Washington, D.C.

4. Supplemental EIS on Changes to MARTA East-West Line, Atlanta, Georgia.

Projects which were previously reported for second quarter but now held in abeyance until further notice are:

1. Draft EIS on Proposed Central Area Transit Project, Chicago, Illinois.

2. Draft EIS of Plainfield Corridor Extension PATH System Port Authority of New York & New Jersey.

3. Draft EIS on Second Avenue South Project, New York City Transit Authority.

4. Final EIS on Center City Commuter Rail Connection, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COAST GUARD

DRAFT (D) AND FINAL (F) ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS (EIS) BEING PREPARED

DEIS—Proposed Coast Guard Station at Provincetown, Mass. (Revised DEIS).

DEIS—For the location, construction and operation of the U.S. Coast Guard New London Station, Research and Development Center, and support facilities in New London, Conn.

FEIS—New York Vessel Traffic System for the Port of New York, Hudson River and Long Island Sound.

DEIS—Proposed Loran C Station at Grangeville, LA.

DEIS—Proposed Loran C Station at Raymondville, TX.
DEIS—Proposed Loran C Station at Mariana, FL.
DEIS—Proposed Multi-purpose facility at Berwick, LA.
DEIS—Proposed General Rules for Vessel Traffic System, Berwick Bay, LA.
FEIS—Proposed Sewage Disposal System, USCG Base, Kodiak, AK.
FEIS—Proposed Vessel Traffic System, Prince William Sound, AK.
FEIS—Proposed Regulated Navigation Area, entrance to Chesapeake Bay.
FEIS—Proposed Regulations to implement Title II, Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972.
FEIS—Proposed Vessel Traffic System, New Orleans, LA.
FEIS—Proposed Vessel Traffic System, Houston/Galveston, TX.
FEIS—Proposed Station Creek Bridge, Beaufort County, SC.
FEIS—Proposed USCG Air Station, Arcata, McKinleyville, CA.
DEIS—Proposed Loran C Chain, U.S. West Coast, Gulf of Alaska.
DEIS—Point Ryes Housing Sewage Disposal Plant, CA.
DEIS—Proposed Search and Rescue Facility at Martinez, CA.
DEIS—Proposed Replacement of the Dumbarton Bridge across San Francisco Bay, San Mateo and Alameda Counties, CA.
FEIS—Deepwater Port Regulations.
DEIS—Northbrook Housing, IL.
FEIS—Proposed Coast Guard Station (Destin Station), Santa Rosa Island, FL.

NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS PREPARED AND FILED IN COAST GUARD HEADQUARTERS DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF CALENDAR YEAR 1974

Acquisition of USCG Housing, 5 houses, Hilo, Hawaii.

Construction of four units of CG family housing in the Sunset subdivision of Grassey Key, FL.

Construction of six units of CG family housing in the Treasure Harbor subdivision of Plantation Key, Monroe County, FL.

Construct quarters for the Commander, Seventeenth CG District, Juneau, AK.

Acquire 7.3 acres of Army property at Sandy Hook, Monmouth County, NJ.

Construct two buildings (8300 SF total) at the Naval Electronic Systems Test and Evaluation Detachment (NESTED) property, St. Inogoes, Saint Mary's County, Maryland.

Microwave/UHF-FM Antenna Installations, Mt. Haleakala and Mauna Kapu, Hawaii.

Proposed Rules for Mooring Barges on Mississippi River between Miles 88 and 127 above Head of Passes.

Juneau Moorings Repair, Juneau, AK.

NEGATIVE DECLARATIONS FOR BRIDGE PERMIT ACTIONS

Project, waterway, location:	*Permit No.*
Upper Mississippi River, Burlington, Iowa	109-74
Intracoastal Waterway (Atlantic), Yaupon Beach, N.C	135-71
Kuapa Pond, Hawaii-Kai Drive, Honolulu, Hawaii	38-74
Williston Creek, Williston, N.C. (mile 0.7)	50-74
Tolmie State Park, Thurston County, Olympia, Wash	107-73
Imperial River, Bonita Springs, Fla	114-74
Anclote River, Tarpon Springs, Fla	108-74
Milliport Slouth, Kernville, Oreg	111-74
Illinois Waterway, Ottawa, Ill	107-74
Illinois River, South Perkin, Ill	85-74
Bayou Bonfouca, Slidell, La	96-71b
Kingman Lake and Anacostia River, Washington, D.C	39-74
Mill Creek, Southold, N.Y	95-74
Big Sandy River (Levisa Fork), Banner, Ky	140-74
Hogan Creek, Aurora, Ind	119-74
Blackwater Creek, Virginia Beach, VA	122-74
Merrimack River, Nooksett, N.H	98-74
Elizabeth River (West Branch), Portsmouth, Va	83-74

GARY L. WIDMAN,
General Counsel,
Council on Environmental Quality.

[FR Doc.75-3337 Filed 2-7-75;8:45 am]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
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102 Monitor

The 102 Monitor is the monthly publication of the Council on Environmental Quality. In addition to its listing of environmental impact statements which have been filed with the Council under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Monitor contains a list of EPA's comments, filed under the provisions of section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended; items of current concern in NEPA case law; and information on the environmental studies of the Council.

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STATE	COUNTY	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED	ORIG AGENCY NUMBER
		DRAFT	Deepwater Port Regulations	50019	01-03-75	DOT
		DRAFT	Plutonium Cardiac Pacemakers	50083	01-16-75	AEC
		DRAFT	Coal Conversion Program	50116	01-24-75	FEA
		DRAFT	Interim Convention on Conservation of N. Pacific F	50130	01-24-75	DOC
		FINAL	Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor	50089	01-16-75	AEC
		FINAL	Livestock Grazing on National Resource Lands	50108	01-23-75	DOI
		FINAL	Upper Mississippi River, 9 Ft. Channel, Pools 11-2	50134	01-29-75	COE
	Clark	FINAL	Clarence J. Brown Dam and Reservoir	50137	01-29-75	COE
Alabama	Talladega	DRAFT	Alabama Army Ammunition Plant Disposal	50105	01-21-75	GSA
Alaska		DRAFT	Tongass N.F. Land Use Plan	50076	01-15-75	USDA
		DRAFT	Lost River Mining Project, Permit Application	50118	01-27-75	COE
		FINAL	Proposed Aniakchak Caldera N.M. and Wild River	50001	01-02-75	DOI
		FINAL	Proposed Beaver Creek National Wild River	50017	01-02-75	DOI
		FINAL	Humboldt Harbor Project, Alaska	50038	01-09-75	COE
		FINAL	Proposed Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge	50048	01-10-75	DOI
		FINAL	Proposed Cape Krunsinstern National Monument	50050	01-10-75	DOI
		FINAL	Nome Harbor and Seawall, Alaska	50061	01-13-75	COE
		FINAL	Proposed Yukon-Charley National Rivers	50087	01-16-75	DOI
		FINAL	Proposed Iliamna National Resource Range	50088	01-16-75	DOI
		FINAL	Dillingham Small Boat Harbor	50135	01-29-75	COE
		FINAL	Proposed Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuge	50140	01-29-75	DOI
		FINAL	Proposed Noatak National Arctic Range	50141	01-29-75	DOI
		FINAL	Proposed Gates of the Arctic National Park	50142	01-29-75	DOI
		FINAL	Proposed Chugach N.F. Additions	50143	01-29-75	DOI
		FINAL	Proposed Fortymile National Wild River	50144	01-29-75	DOI
		FINAL	Proposed Unalakleet Wild River	50145	01-29-75	DOI
		FINAL	Proposed Birch Creek National Wild River	50146	01-29-75	DOI
		FINAL	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	50147	01-29-75	DOI
		FINAL	Proposed Togiak National Wildlife Refuge	50148	01-29-75	DOI
		FINAL	Proposed Katmai National Park	50149	01-29-75	DOI
		FINAL	Proposed Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	50150	01-29-75	DOI
		FINAL	Selawik National Wildlife Refuge	50151	01-29-75	DOI
		FINAL	Proposed Mount McKinley National Park	50152	01-29-75	DOI
Arizona	Maricopa	FINAL	Phoenix-Tucson Transmission Lines	50104	01-20-75	DOI
	Pima	FINAL	Phoenix-Tucson Transmission Lines	50104	01-20-75	DOI
	Pinal	FINAL	Phoenix-Tucson Transmission Lines	50104	01-20-75	DOI

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California		DRAFT	Exxon Pipeline, Docket CP74-35, California	50008	01-02-75	FPC
		DRAFT	Siuslaw, Siskiyou, Umpqua N.F.'s, Supplement	50060	01-13-75	USDA
	Contra Costa	DRAFT	Lower Pine Creek Watershed Project	50003	01-02-75	USDA
	Los Angeles	DRAFT	Routes 1 and I-105, Los Angeles	50015	01-02-75	DOT
	Orange	DRAFT	Removal of Hill 733, Marine Corps Air Station, El	50034	01-08-75	GSA
		FINAL	I-5, Santa Ana Freeway, Broadway Interchange	50064	01-13-75	DOT
	Plumas	FINAL	North Fork Feather River	50080	01-16-75	COE
	San Francisco	DRAFT	Community Development and Housing Proposal, Block	50158	01-30-75	HUD
	Santa Clara	DRAFT	S.R. 101, Santa Clara Co.	50051	01-10-75	DOT
	Tehama	FINAL	Tehama Bridge, Aramayo Way, F.A.S. 1079	50112	01-24-75	DOT
Colorado		FINAL	Palmer Lake Sanitation District, Colorado	50055	01-13-75	EPA
	Boulder	FINAL	S.R. 157, Foothills Parkway (Boulder By-pass)	50040	01-09-75	DOT
	Yuma	FINAL	Turbine Generating Station, Wray	50053	01-10-75	USDA
Delaware	Sussex	DRAFT	Keenwick West Addition	50123	01-27-75	COE
Florida	several	FINAL	Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami	50133	01-29-75	COE
	Escambia	FINAL	S.R. 95, from S.R. 164 to S.R. 4 West	50042	01-09-75	DOT
	Hillsborough	DRAFT	Tampa Neighborhood Development Program, Areas 1 an	50027	01-06-75	HUD
	Marion	DRAFT	Longleaf Islands, Ocala N.F.	50046	01-09-75	USDA
	Putnam	DRAFT	Longleaf Islands, Ocala N.F.	50046	01-09-75	USDA
	Volusia	FINAL	Bridge, Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway at Daytona	50020	01-03-75	DOT
Georgia	Bibb	DRAFT	Columbus and Thomaston Roads, Widening	50091	01-17-75	DOT
	Chatham	FINAL	Savannah Harbor, Widening and Deepening	50039	01-09-75	COE
	Long	DRAFT	Big Mortar-Snuff Box Swamp Watershed Project	50124	01-27-75	USDA
	McIntosh	DRAFT	Big Mortar-Snuff Box Swamp Watershed Project	50124	01-27-75	USDA
Hawaii	Oahu	DRAFT	Aliamanu Military Reservation, Family Housing Proj	50026	01-06-75	USA
Idaho		FINAL	US 30-95, I-80N to Gayway Junction	50119	01-27-75	DOT
	Ada	DRAFT	Clinical Support Facility, Boise, Idaho	50005	01-02-75	VA
		DRAFT	Vista Avenue-Ridenbaugh Canal-U.S. 30 Connection	50057	01-13-75	DOT
	Boise	FINAL	South Fork Payette River Planning Unit, Boise N.F.	50155	01-30-75	USDA
	Lemhi	FINAL	Silverleads Planning Unit, Salmon N.F.	50058	01-13-75	USDA

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Idaho	VALLEY	DRAFT	South Fork Salmon River Planning Unit, Boise, Paye	50059	01-13-75	USDA
Illinois		FINAL	Cahokia Creek Low Dam	50097	01-17-75	COE
Iowa	Mahaska	FINAL	U.S.-592, Iowa	50032	01-06-75	DOT
	Marion	FINAL	U.S.-592, Iowa	50032	01-06-75	DOT
	Polk	DRAFT	Freeway 592, Polk and Warren Counties, Iowa	50093	01-17-75	DOT
	Warren	DRAFT	Freeway 592, Polk and Warren Counties, Iowa	50093	01-17-75	DOT
	Worth	DRAFT	Deer Creek Watershed, Iowa	50139	01-29-75	USDA
Kansas		FINAL	Marion Local Flood Protection	50070	01-14-75	COE
	Pottawatomie	FINAL	Onaga Lake	50086	01-16-75	COE
Kentucky		FINAL	Blackbird Control, Army Installations	50117	01-27-75	USA
Louisiana		DRAFT	Mermentau River-Gulf of Mexico Navigation Channel	50056	01-13-75	COE
		FINAL	Hurricane Protection, New Orleans to Venice	50082	01-16-75	COE
	Calcasieu	DRAFT	West Fork of Bayou Lacassine Watershed	50066	01-13-75	USDA
	JeffersonDavis	DRAFT	West Fork of Bayou Lacassine Watershed	50066	01-13-75	USDA
	Rapides	DRAFT	S.R. 3026, Rapides Parish, Louisiana	50092	01-17-75	DOT
	St. Charles	FINAL	Lake Pontchartrain, Hurricane Protection	50037	01-09-75	COE
Maine	several	DRAFT	Spruce Budworm Suppression, Draft Addendum	50049	01-10-75	USDA
		DRAFT	Twentyfive Mile Stream Watershed Project	50102	01-20-75	USDA
	Aroostock	FINAL	Saint John River Flood Protection, Fort Kent	50153	01-30-75	COE
	Somerset	FINAL	Over the Horizon Radar (OTH), (2)	50157	01-31-75	USAF
	Washington	FINAL	Over the Horizon Radar (OTH), (2)	50157	01-31-75	USAF
Maryland		FINAL	Baltimore Harbor and Channels	50052	01-10-75	COE
	Baltimore	DRAFT	I-83, Baltimore City	50013	01-02-75	DOT
		DRAFT	I-83, Gay to Fleet Street	50014	01-02-75	DOT
		FINAL	Social Security Admin. Facilities, Baltimore	50072	01-14-75	GSA
	BALTIMORE	DRAFT	I-83 from Fleet St. to Boston St., Baltimore	50028	01-06-75	DOT

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Massachusetts		DRAFT	John F. Kennedy Library, Cambridge	50001	01-02-75	GSA
		DRAFT	I-495 and Relocated S.R. 140	50033	01-06-75	DOT
		DRAFT	Provincetown Harbor Permit Application	50106	01-22-75	COE
		FINAL	Hayward Creek Local Flood Protection	50047	01-09-75	COE
	Middlesex	FINAL	Industrial Park Urban Renewal Area, Malden, Mass.	50004	01-02-75	HUD
		FINAL	Route 9 - Speen Street Interchange	50016	01-02-75	DOT
Michigan		FINAL	Modification of Ludington Harbor and Channel	50071	01-14-75	COE
		FINAL	Coal Unloading, Lake Superior and Ishpeming RR	50126	01-27-75	COE
	Lapeer	FINAL	Indian Creek Watershed, Michigan	50114	01-24-75	USDA
	Monroe	DRAFT	Sterling State Park Harbor	50011	01-02-75	COE
	Sanilac	FINAL	Indian Creek Watershed, Michigan	50114	01-24-75	USDA
	Tuscola	FINAL	Indian Creek Watershed, Michigan	50114	01-24-75	USDA
	Washtenaw	DRAFT	Huron Clinton Land Acquisition, Washtenaw Co.	50054	01-13-75	DOI
Minnesota		DRAFT	Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers Project	50012	01-02-75	COE
	several	FINAL	Minnkota Power Transmission Line	50131	01-28-75	USDA
	Clay	FINAL	South Branch, Wild Rice River Flood Protection	50074	01-14-75	COE
	Cook	DRAFT	Lutsen and Beaver Bay Harbors of Refuge, Lake Supe	50022	01-06-75	COE
		FINAL	Proposed Land Exchange, Superior N.F.	50110	01-23-75	USDA
	Lake	DRAFT	Lutsen and Beaver Bay Harbors of Refuge, Lake Supe	50022	01-06-75	COE
		FINAL	Proposed Land Exchange, Superior N.F.	50110	01-23-75	USDA
	Lyon	FINAL	Marshall Municipal Airport	50024	01-06-75	DOT
	Norman	FINAL	South Branch, Wild Rice River Flood Protection	50074	01-14-75	COE
	St. Louis	FINAL	Proposed Land Exchange, Superior N.F.	50110	01-23-75	USDA
Mississippi	several	DRAFT	Yazoo River Basin Flood Control	50073	01-14-75	COE
Missouri		FINAL	St. Charles Quarry Company, Inc., Missouri River	50006	01-02-75	COE
Montana	Big Horn	DRAFT	Development, Crow Reservation and Ceded Area	50081	01-16-75	DOI
	Flathead	FINAL	U.S. 2, Hungry Horse to West Glacier	50031	01-06-75	DOT
	Sweetgrass	FINAL	I-90, Big Timber to Greycliff	50041	01-13-75	DOT
	Treasure	DRAFT	Development, Crow Reservation and Ceded Area	50081	01-16-75	DOI
Nevada	Clark	FINAL	Fort Mohave Land Transfer	50111	01-28-75	DOI

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New Hampshire	Grafton	FINAL	New Hampshire Rte. 175, Woodstock	50075	01-15-75	DOT
	Hillsborough	FINAL	N.H. Route 101-A	50127	01-27-75	DOT
	Merrimack	FINAL	Rte. 106, Merrimack County	50094	01-17-75	DOT
New Jersey	Middlesex	DRAFT	Potter Urban Renewal Project	50095	01-17-75	HUD
	Ocean	DRAFT	Pebble Beach-Indianola Development Permit	50132	01-29-75	COE
New York		DRAFT	Saw Mill River Basin Flood Control Project	50035	01-08-75	COE
		FINAL	S & S Corrugated, New York	50129	01-27-75	DOC
	Albany	DRAFT	I-88, Schenectady and Albany Co., Supplement	50115	01-24-75	DOT
	Nassau	DRAFT	Transmission Cable Permit Application, Long Island	50154	01-30-75	COE
	Schenectady	DRAFT	I-88, Schenectady and Albany Co., Supplement	50115	01-24-75	DOT
North Carolina	Beaufort	FINAL	Chicod Creek Watershed (2)	50099	01-20-75	USDA
	Carteret	FINAL	Navigation Project, Davis, North Carolina	50062	01-13-75	COE
	Pitt	FINAL	Chicod Creek Watershed (2)	50099	01-20-75	USDA
	Swain	FINAL	U.S. Swain County, N.C.	50044	01-09-75	DOT
	Wake	FINAL	Crabtree Creek, Wake County	50156	01-30-75	EPA
Ohio		DRAFT	Gallipolis Locks and Dam Replacement, Ohio Rver	50120	01-27-75	COE
		DRAFT	Freeport Harbor, Diked Disposal Facility	50128	01-27-75	COE
	Erie	DRAFT	Huron Harbor, Operations and Maintenance	50121	01-27-75	COE
Oklahoma	Osage	FINAL	Candy Lake, Candy Creek	50096	01-17-75	COE
Oregon		DRAFT	Siuslaw, Siskiyou, Umpqua N.F.'s, Supplement	50060	01-13-75	USDA
	Douglas	DRAFT	Dumont, Quartz, and Last Creek Roadless Areas, Ump	50025	01-06-75	USDA
	Gilliam	DRAFT	Pebble Springs Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2	50002	01-02-75	AEC
	Tillamook	DRAFT	Tillamook Harbor Dredging, Oregon	50029	01-06-75	COE
		FINAL	Netarts-Oceanside Sanitary District, Oregon	50009	01-02-75	EPA
	Union	FINAL	Catherine Creek Dam and Lake	50085	01-16-75	COE
Pennsylvania	Lancaster	DRAFT	Church-Musser Urban Renewal Program	50138	01-29-75	HUD

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South Carolina		FINAL	Cooper River Rediversion Project	50078	01-15-75	COE
	Charleston	FINAL	Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge	50077	01-15-75	DOI
Tennessee		FINAL	Blackbird Control, Army Installations	50117	01-27-75	USA
	Carter	FINAL	S.R. 37, Tennessee	50043	01-09-75	DOT
	Sullivan	FINAL	S.R. 37, Tennessee	50043	01-09-75	DOT
Texas		FINAL	Proposed Wilderness, Big Bend National Park	50045	01-09-75	DOI
	Brazoria	DRAFT	Freeport Harbor Maintenance Dredging	50103	01-20-75	COE
		FINAL	Texas SR 35	50136	01-29-75	DOT
	Chambers	DRAFT	Cedar Bayou Channel, Maintenance Dredging	50010	01-02-75	COE
	Fal	DRAFT	SH 6 Bypass, Falls Co., Texas	50084	01-16-75	DOT
	Grayson	FINAL	US 75 and Spur 503, Grayson County	50069	01-14-75	DOT
	Harris	DRAFT	Cedar Bayou Channel, Maintenance Dredging	50010	01-02-75	COE
	Jefferson	FINAL	Port Arthur Hurricane Flood Protection	50036	01-08-75	COE
	Travis	DRAFT	Loop 1, Austin, Texas	50065	01-13-75	DOT
Utah	Emery	FINAL	Unit 2, Huntington Canyon, and Transmission Line	50113	01-24-75	DOI
Virginia		DRAFT	F-15 Beddown, Langley AFB	50021	01-03-75	USAF
		FINAL	Baltimore Harbor and Channels	50052	01-10-75	COE
		FINAL	Chesapeake Municipal Airport	50100	01-20-75	DOT
Washington	several	DRAFT	Lower Monumental Lock and Dam, Washington	50007	01-02-75	COE
		DRAFT	Columbia Basin Project	50098	01-17-75	DOI
	Columbia	FINAL	Little Goose Lock and Dam	50079	01-16-75	COE
	Garfield	FINAL	Little Goose Lock and Dam	50079	01-16-75	COE
	King	DRAFT	Proposed NOAA Western Regional Headquarters	50109	01-22-75	DOC
	Skagit	DRAFT	Skagit Nuclear Project, Units 1 and 2	50107	01-22-75	NRC
	Whitman	FINAL	Little Goose Lock and Dam	50079	01-16-75	COE
West Virginia		DRAFT	Gallipolis Locks and Dam Replacement, Ohio River	50120	01-27-75	COE
	Grant	DRAFT	North and South Mill Creek Subwatershed	50090	01-17-75	USDA
	Hardy	DRAFT	North and South Mill Creek Subwatershed	50090	01-17-75	USDA
	Nicholas	FINAL	Corridor "L", US 19 Relocation	50030	01-06-75	DOT
	Pendleton	DRAFT	North and South Mill Creek Subwatershed	50090	01-17-75	USDA

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West Virginia	Roane	FINAL	Roane County Airport, Spencer	50125	01-27-75	DOT
Wisconsin	Green	FINAL	Monroe Bypass, STH 11, Green County	50101	01-20-75	DOT
	Milwaukee	FINAL	State Trunk Highway 59	50063	01-13-75	DOT
	Sheboygan	FINAL	State Trunk Highway 28, Sheboygan Co., Wis.	50068	01-13-75	DOT
	Waukesha	FINAL	State Trunk Highway 59	50063	01-13-75	DOT
Wyoming		DRAFT	Timber Plan, Bighorn National Forest	50067	01-13-75	USDA
	several	DRAFT	Medicine Bow N.F., Timber Management Plan	50023	01-06-75	USDA

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AGENCY / BUREAU	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION				
	DRAFT	Pebble Springs Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2	50002	01-02-75
		Plutonium Cardiac Pacemakers	50083	01-16-75
	FINAL	Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor	50089	01-16-75
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Forest Service				
	DRAFT	Medicine Bow N.F., Timber Management Plan	50023	01-06-75
		Dumont, Quartz, and Last Creek Roadless Areas, Ump	50025	01-06-75
		Longleaf Islands, Ocala N.F.	50046	01-09-75
		Spruce Budworm Suppression, Draft Addendum	50049	01-10-75
		South Fork Salmon River Planning Unit, Boise, Paye	50059	01-13-75
		Siuslaw, Siskiyou, Umpqua N.F.'s, Supplement	50060	01-13-75
		Timber Plan, Bighorn National Forest	50067	01-13-75
		Tongass N.F. Land Use Plan	50076	01-15-75
	FINAL	Silverleads Planning Unit, Salmon N.F.	50058	01-13-75
		Proposed Land Exchange, Superior N.F.	50110	01-23-75
		South Fork Payette River Planning Unit, Boise N.F.	50155	01-30-75
Rural Electrification Administration				
	FINAL	Turbine Generating Station, Wray	50053	01-10-75
		Minnkota Power Transmission Line	50131	01-28-75
Soil Conservation Service				
	DRAFT	Lower Pine Creek Watershed Project	50003	01-02-75
		West Fork of Bayou Lacassine Watershed	50066	01-13-75
		North and South Mill Creek Subwatershed	50090	01-17-75
		Twentyfive Mile Stream Watershed Project	50102	01-20-75
		Big Mortar-Snuff Box Swamp Watershed Project	50124	01-27-75
		Deer Creek Watershed, Iowa	50139	01-29-75
	FINAL	Chicod Creek Watershed (2)	50099	01-20-75
		Indian Creek Watershed, Michigan	50114	01-24-75
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
	DRAFT	Proposed NOAA Western Regional Headquarters	50109	01-22-75
		Interim Convention on Conservation of N. Pacific F	50130	01-24-75
Economic Development Administration				
	FINAL	S & S Corrugated, New York	50129	01-27-75
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force				
	DRAFT	F-15 Beddown, Langley AFB	50021	01-03-75
	FINAL	Over the Horizon Radar (OTH), (2)	50157	01-31-75

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army				
	DRAFT	Aliamanu Military Reservation, Family Housing Proj	50026	01-06-75
	FINAL	Blackbird Control, Army Installations	50117	01-27-75
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps				
	DRAFT	Lower Monumental Lock and Dam, Washington	50007	01-02-75
		Cedar Bayou Channel, Maintenance Dredging	50010	01-02-75
		Sterling State Park Harbor	50011	01-02-75
		Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers Project	50012	01-02-75
		Lutsen and Beaver Bay Harbors of Refuge, Lake Supe	50022	01-06-75
		Tillamook Harbor Dredging, Oregon	50029	01-06-75
		Saw Mill River Basin Flood Control Project	50035	01-08-75
		Mermentau River-Gulf of Mexico Navigation Channel	50056	01-13-75
		Yazoo River Basin Flood Control	50073	01-14-75
		Freeport Harbor Maintenance Dredging	50103	01-20-75
		Provincetown Harbor Permit Application	50106	01-22-75
		Lost River Mining Project, Permit Application	50118	01-27-75
		Gallipolis Locks and Dam Replacement, Ohio River	50120	01-27-75
		Huron Harbor, Operations and Maintenance	50121	01-27-75
		Keenwick West Addition	50123	01-27-75
		Freeport Harbor, Diked Disposal Facility	50128	01-27-75
		Pebble Beach-Indianola Development Permit	50132	01-29-75
		Transmission Cable Permit Application, Long Island	50154	01-30-75
	FINAL	St. Charles Quarry Company, Inc., Missouri River	50006	01-02-75
		Port Arthur Hurricane Flood Protection	50036	01-08-75
		Lake Pontchartrain, Hurricane Protection	50037	01-09-75
		Humboldt Harbor Project, Alaska	50038	01-09-75
		Savannah Harbor, Widening and Deepening	50039	01-09-75
		Hayward Creek Local Flood Protection	50047	01-09-75
		Baltimore Harbor and Channels	50052	01-10-75
		Nome Harbor and Seawall, Alaska	50061	01-13-75
		Navigation Project, Davis, North Carolina	50062	01-13-75
		Marion Local Flood Protection	50070	01-14-75
		Modification of Ludington Harbor and Channel	50071	01-14-75
		South Branch, Wild Rice River Flood Protection	50074	01-14-75
		Cooper River Rediversion Project	50078	01-15-75
		Little Goose Lock and Dam	50079	01-16-75
		North Fork Feather River	50080	01-16-75
		Hurricane Protection, New Orleans to Venice	50082	01-16-75
		Catherine Creek Dam and Lake	50085	01-16-75
		Onaqa Lake	50086	01-16-75
		Candy Lake, Candy Creek	50096	01-17-75
		Cahokia Creek Low Dam	50097	01-17-75
		Coal Unloading, Lake Superior and Ishpeming RR	50126	01-27-75

FROM 01-01-75
TO 01-31-75

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY AGENCY, BUREAU, & STATUS

AGENCY / BUREAU	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps				
	FINAL	Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami	50133	01-29-75
		Upper Mississippi River, 9 Ft. Channel, Pools 11-2	50134	01-29-75
		Dillingham Small Boat Harbor	50135	01-29-75
		Carence J. Brown Dam and Reservoir	50137	01-29-75
		Saint John River Flood Protection, Fort Kent	50153	01-30-75
DEPARTMENT OF HUD				
	DRAFT	Tampa Neighborhood Development Program, Areas 1 an	50027	01-06-75
		Potter Urban Renewal Project	50095	01-17-75
		Church-Musser Urban Renewal Program	50138	01-29-75
		Community Development and Housing Proposal, Block	50158	01-30-75
	FINAL	Industrial Park Urban Renewal Area, Malden, Mass.	50004	01-02-75
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR				
	DRAFT	Development, Crow Reservation and Ceded Area	50081	01-16-75
	FINAL	Proposed Iliamna National Resource Range	50088	01-16-75
		Proposed Chugach N.F. Additions	50143	01-29-75
Bureau of Land Management				
	FINAL	Phoenix-Tucson Transmission Lines	50104	01-20-75
		Livestock Grazing on National Resource Lands	50108	01-23-75
		Fort Mohave Land Transfer	50111	01-24-75
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation				
	DRAFT	Huron Clinton Land Acquisition, Washtenaw Co.	50054	01-13-75
	FINAL	Proposed Beaver Creek National Wild River	50017	01-02-75
		Proposed Fortymile National Wild River	50144	01-29-75
		Proposed Unalakleet Wild River	50145	01-29-75
		Proposed Birch Creek National Wild River	50146	01-29-75
Bureau of Reclamation				
	DRAFT	Columbia Basin Project	50098	01-17-75
	FINAL	Unit 2, Huntington Canyon, and Transmission Line	50113	01-24-75
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife				
	FINAL	Proposed Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge	50048	01-10-75
		Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge	50077	01-15-75
		Proposed Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuge	50140	01-29-75
		Proposed Noatak National Arctic Range	50141	01-29-75
		Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	50147	01-29-75
		Proposed Togiak National Wildlife Refuge	50148	01-29-75
		Proposed Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	50150	01-29-75
		Selawik National Wildlife Refuge	50151	01-29-75
National Park Service				
	FINAL	Proposed Aniakchak Caldera N.M. and Wild River	50001	01-02-75

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COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY AGENCY, BUREAU, & STATUS

AGENCY / BUREAU	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR				
National Park Service				
	FINAL	Proposed Wilderness, Big Bend National Park	50045	01-09-75
		Proposed Cape Krunsinstern National Monument	50050	01-10-75
		Proposed Yukon-Charley National Rivers	50087	01-16-75
		Proposed Gates of the Arctic National Park	50142	01-29-75
		Proposed Katmai National Park	50149	01-29-75
		Proposed Mount McKinley National Park	50152	01-29-75
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Federal Aviation Administration				
	FINAL	Marshall Municipal Airport	50024	01-06-75
		Chesapeake Municipal Airport	50100	01-20-75
		Roane County Airport, Spencer	50125	01-27-75
Federal Highway Administration				
	DRAFT	I-83, Baltimore City	50013	01-02-75
		I-83, Gay to Fleet Street	50014	01-02-75
		Routes 1 and I-105, Los Angeles	50015	01-02-75
		I-83 from Fleet St. to Boston St., Baltimore	50028	01-06-75
		I-495 and Relocated S.R. 140	50033	01-06-75
		S.P. 101, Santa Clara Co.	50051	01-10-75
		Vista Avenue-Kidenbaugh Canal-U.S. 30 Connection	50057	01-13-75
		Loop 1, Austin, Texas	50065	01-13-75
		SH 6 Bypass, Falls Co., Texas	50084	01-16-75
		Columbus and Thomaston Roads, Widening	50091	01-17-75
		S.R. 3026, Rapides Parish, Louisiana	50092	01-17-75
		Freeway 592, Polk and Warren Counties, Iowa	50093	01-17-75
		I-88, Schenectady and Albany Co., Supplement	50115	01-24-75
	FINAL	Route 9 - Speen Street Interchange	50016	01-02-75
		Corridor "L", US 19 Relocation	50030	01-06-75
		U.S. 2, Hungry Horse to West Glacier	50031	01-06-75
		U.S.-592, Iowa	50032	01-06-75
		S.R. 157, Foothills Parkway (Boulder By-pass)	50040	01-09-75
		I-90, Big Timber to Greycliff	50041	01-13-75
		S.R. 95, from S.R. 164 to S.R. 4 West	50042	01-09-75
		S.R. 37, Tennessee	50043	01-09-75
		U.S. Swain County, N.C.	50044	01-09-75
		State Trunk Highway 59	50063	01-13-75
		I-5, Santa Ana Freeway, Broadway Interchange	50064	01-13-75
		State Trunk Highway 28, Sheboygan Co., Wis.	50068	01-13-75
		US 75 and Spur 503, Grayson County	50069	01-14-75
		New Hampshire Rte. 175, Woodstock	50075	01-15-75
		Rte. 106, Merrimack County	50094	01-17-75
		Monroe Bypass, STH 11, Green County	50101	01-20-75

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COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

STATEMENT TITLE INDEX - BY AGENCY, BUREAU, & STATUS

AGENCY / BUREAU	STATUS	STATEMENT TITLE	ACCESSION NUMBER	DATE FILED
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Federal Highway Administration				
	FINAL	Tehama Bridge, Aramayo Way, F.A.S. 1079	50112	01-24-75
		US 30-95, I-80N to Gayway Junction	50119	01-27-75
		N.H. Route 101-A	50127	01-27-75
		Texas SR 35	50136	01-29-75
U.S.Coast Guard				
	DRAFT	Deepwater Port Regulations	50019	01-03-75
	FINAL	Bridge, Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway at Daytona	50020	01-03-75
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY				
	FINAL	Netarts-Oceanside Sanitary District, Oregon	50009	01-02-75
		Palmer Lake Sanitation District, Colorado	50055	01-13-75
		Crabtree Creek, Wake County	50156	01-30-75
FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION				
	DRAFT	Coal Converion Program	50116	01-24-75
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION				
	DRAFT	Exxon Pipeline, Docket CP74-35, California	50008	01-02-75
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
	DRAFT	John F. Kennedy Library, Cambridge	50001	01-02-75
		Removal of Hill 733, Marine Corps Air Station, El	50034	01-08-75
		Alabama Army Ammunition Plant Disposal	50105	01-21-75
	FINAL	Social Security Admin. Facilities, Baltimore	50072	01-14-75
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION				
	DRAFT	Skagit Nuclear Project, Units 1 and 2	50107	01-22-75
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION				
	DRAFT	Clinical Support Facility, Boise, Idaho	50005	01-02-75

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Washington, D.C. 20250
(202) 447-3965

Forest Service

Draft — Date

Tongass N.F. Land Use Plan — 01/15

Alaska
The statement concerns the implementation of a Land Use Plan prepared for the Tongass National Forest. The Plan divides the over 20 million acres into 13 planning units. Uses and activities include road building, timber harvesting, recreation development, mining, wildlife projects, off-road vihicle use, and others. A large acreage will remain roadless and undeveloped.
(ELR ORDER # 50076)

Longleaf Islands, Ocala N.F. — 01/09

Florida
County: Marion Putnam
Proposed is the implementation of a 10-year management plan for the 19,300 acre Longleaf Islands Unit of the Ocala National Forest. The management directive is to maintain the islands in a pleasant and natural condition, and to develop open, park-like space for dispersed recreation. Habitat will be developed to support a "huntable" population of quail. Impact on soils will be primarily from timber management activities, and trail and campground construction.
(ELR ORDER # 50046)

South Fork Salmon River Planning Unit, Boise, Paye — 01/13

Idaho
County: Valley
The statement concerns a planning unit containing 348,328 acres, approximately 246,000 of which are within Payette National Forest, 102,328 of which are within Boise National Forest, and 855 acres are in private ownership. The plan sets forth the allocation of lands to resource uses and activities. Minor adverse effects such as temporary air pollution due to burning of residual material after timber harvests are expected. (50 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 50059)

Draft — Date

Spruce Budworm Suppression, Draft Addendum — 01/10

Maine
County: several
The statement is a draft addendum to a final statement submitted to CEQ April 10, 1974. Proposed is the aerial spraying of a maximum of 3,500,000 acres of state and private woodlands with mexicarbate, fenitrothion and carbaryl to protect forests from damage by the spruce budworm, Choristoneura fumiferana (Clem.). The spraying may also be toxic to many other non-target insects, but effects are expected to be minimal. (63 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 50049)

Dumont, Quartz, and Last Creek Roadless Areas, Ump — 01/06

Oregon
County: Douglas
The proposal is for management direction of three Roadless Areas within the Umpqua National Forest. The plan includes road construction, timber harvest, mineral extraction, fish and wildlife habitat manipulation and outdoor recreation developments. (42 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 50025)

Siuslaw, Siskiyou, Umpqua N.F.'s, Supplement — 01/13

Oregon California
The statement supplements a final eis which was filed with CEQ on February 25, 1974, and refers to the use of herbicides on the three forests in forest management activities. The chemical agents to be used include 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, 2,4,5-TP, Amitrole-T, atrazine, picloram, and dicamba. There will be impacts to non-target species and to wildlife.
(ELR ORDER # 50060)

Medicine Bow N.F., Timber Management Plan — 01/06

Wyoming
County: several
The statement refers to the revision of the 1961 Timber Management Plan for the Medicine Bow National Forest. The plan applies to 350,000 acres and recommends harvesting timber from 66,000 to 89,000 acres during the ten-year period from 1975-1985. The annual yield from this harvest will be approximately 97,000 to 120,000 cunits of wood products including 44 to 54 million board feet of sawtimber. About 2,840 acres annually will be harvested by the clearcut silvicultural method, 2,870 by the shelterwood silvicultural method, and 1,520 acres will be treated by intermediate thinings. The major ipacts will be those resulting from road construction.
(ELR ORDER # 50023)

Timber Plan, Bighorn National Forest 01/13

Wyoming
The statement refers to a proposed timber plan for the Bighorn National Forest. Over the next ten year period, 68,300 acres (28 percent of the suitable and available forest land) will be subject to various timber management activities. The expected annual yield is 54.2 cunits, including 21.9 million board feet of saw timber. There will be impacts to soil, air, water, and visual qualities from timber cutting and the requisite road construction.
(ELR ORDER # 50067)

Final Date

Silverleads Planning Unit, Salmon N.F. 01/13

Idaho
County: Lemhi
The statement refers to the 25,560 acre Silverlands Planning Unit, Lemhi County in the Salmon N.F. The planning area was divided into two management areas. The management areas are further divided into smaller segments called management units, which are separate parcels of land for which management requirements, protection needs, and resource uses are are indicated. Adverse impacts will be to soil, water, vegetation, wildlife, scenics, livestock grazing, and roadless area values.
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA DOI EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50058)

South Fork Payette River Planning Unit, Boise N.F. 01/30

Idaho
County: Boise
The statement concerns the land use plan for the 232,541 acre South Fork Payette River Planning Unit in Boise National Forest. The unit is divided into four management areas and will be developed according to one of three alternatives. Adverse effects on vegetation soil, scenic, wildlife and watershed values are expected. (44 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 50155)

Proposed Land Exchange, Superior N.F. 01/23

Minnesota
County: St. Louis Lake Cook
Proposed is an exchange of lands between the Inland Steel Company and the Federal government. Inland Steel would receive 3,080 acres of National Forest lands, which would be used for overburden waste dumps and a tailings basin for its

taconite mining operation. The Forest Service would receive 6,500 acres, which will aid in Forest consolidation.
(81 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT EPA ISDA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50110)

Rural Electrification Administration

Final — Date

Turbine Generating Station, Wray — 01/10

Colorado
County: Yuma
The Tri-State Generation and Transmission Assn., Inc., proposes to request financing for an insured loan to provide for approximately 200 MW of combustion turbine capacity to be installed at an existing substation near Wray, Colorado. The units will be capable of firing natural gas or sitillate fuel oil. These units are needed to provide power to the increase in irrigation pumping and support Transmission. Because of the new facility some nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and particulate matter will be released into the atmosphere.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA FPC
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50053)

Minnkota Power Transmission Line — 01/28

Minnesota
County: several
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOT FPC DOI EPA
(ELR ORDER # 50131)

Soil Conservation Service

Draft — Date

Lower Pine Creek Watershed Project — 01/02

California
County: Contra Costa
The statement refers to the Lower Pine Creek watershed protection, flood prevention and recreation project in Contra Costa County, California. The proposed project consists of conservation land treatment measures along with two earthfill multiple purpose dams with a common reservoir and basic recreational facilities, and forming a park area. Construction of the project will eliminate livestock grazing area and change the wildlife habitat at the site. There will also be temporary disturbances during construction.
(ELR ORDER # 50003)

Big Mortar-Snuff Box Swamp Watershed Project 01/27

Georgia
County: Long McIntosh
The project proposes conservation land treatment measures, dikes, peripheral canals, streambank erosion control, and fish and wildlife measures in Long and McIntosh Counties, Georgia. Flood protection will be provided for approximately 50,389 acres of forest and agricultural land. Clearing operations will lower wildlife habitat values on approximately 1,160 acres, project canals will replace about 250 acres of forest land. The increased access possible on about 49,340 acres of forest land may increase the fire hazard. (37 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 50124)

Deer Creek Watershed, Iowa 01/29

Iowa
County: Worth
Proposed is a project for watershed protection, flood prevention, and drainage in Worth County, Iowa. The project will provide drainage outlets to 27,300 acres for a minimum of 50 years. The aquatic habitat will be lost in 15 miles and reestablished in a modified form. Crop production will be lost on 5 acres, and forest production on 26 acres.
(ELR ORDER # 50139)

West Fork of Bayou Lacassine Watershed 01/13

Louisiana
County: JeffersonDavis Calcasieu
The statement refers to a watershed protection, flood prevention, and agricultural water management project. Project measures include 83 miles of channel works, land treatment measures, weirs, and pipe drops. There will be adverse impact to air and water quality, and to mature hardwood stands
(ELR ORDER # 50066)

Twentyfive Mile Stream Watershed Project 01/20

Maine
County: several
The statement refers to watershed protection and flood prevention in Waldo, Kennebec, Penobscot and Somerset Counties, Maine. The project provides for accelerating the installation of land treatment measures, the construction of structural measures, and channel enlargement and realignment. The project will reduce flood frequency and lower ground water table on about 800 acres of wetland.
(ELR ORDER # 50102)

North and South Mill Creek Subwatershed 01/17

West Virginia
County: Grant Pendleton Hardy
Proposed is the construction of 5 single-purpose floodwater retarding dams and one multi-purpose floodwater retarding and recreation dam for purposes of flood control and recreation. The project will inundate 102 acres of farm land and 1.9 miles of stream. (114 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 50090)

Final Date

Indian Creek Watershed, Michigan 01/24

Michigan
County: Lapeer Sanilac Tuscola
The statement refers to a project which is intended to provide watershed protection, flood prevention, and improved drainage on lands of the Indian Creek Watershed. Project measures will include land treatment and multiple - purpose channel work. Impact will include the conversion of 220 acres of grassland - brushland wildlife habitat to cropland, and the conversion of 17.1 acres of forest to grassland. (117 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: COE HEW DOI DOT EPA AHP FPC GLBC
one state agency
(ELR ORDER # 50114)

Chicod Creek Watershed (2) 01/20

North Carolina
County: Pitt Beaufort
The revised statement refers to a watershed protection project on the Chicod Creek Watershed. Project measures will include land treatment; 66 miles of stream channel work; two wildlife wetland preservation areas; one warm-water impoundment; eleven rock structures; 30 water-control structures; and 10 sediment traps. Adverse impact will include the commitment of 76 acres of cropland, 140 acres of upland forest; and 360 acres of hardwood wildlife habitat to project measures; and the reduction of carrying capacity on 657 acres of wetland habitat and 14 miles of stream fishery. (four volumes)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC HEW COE USCG EPA DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50099)

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Draft — Date

Plutonium Cardiac Pacemakers — 01/16

The statement, a generic eis, refers to the proposed authorization of wide-scale use of plutonium powered pacemakers in cardiac patients. The statement outlines design and testing standards for pacemakers. Environmental impacts discussed include the possibility of plutonium release through accidental break of the pacemaker, and the effects of exposure to the patient, those around him, and those involved in the handling and transport of the instrument.
(ELR ORDER # 50083)

Pebble Springs Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2 — 01/02

Oregon
County: Gilliam
Proposed is the granting of construction permits to the Portland General Electric Co. for the 2 unit Pebble Springs Plant. The plant will employ pressurized water reactors to produce total outputs of 7520 MWt and 2622 MWe. Exhaust will be cooled by a once-through flow of water from a 1900 acre man-made lake (with makeup water drawn from the Columbia River). The total site includes 8400 acres, of which 2045 acres will be removed from current use.
(ELR ORDER # 50002)

Proposed Final — Date

Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor — 01/16

The statement refers to AEC's administrative action to continue the program to develop Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor (LMFBR) technology. Consideration is given to all aspects of the environmental effects of the LMFBR program, including the postulated nuclear breeder power reactor industry. The LMFBR is expected to have a higher thermal efficiency and lower radiological releases than the current light water plants. The environmental effects of the LMFBR fuel cycle, including fuel fabrication and reprocessing, waste management and transportation, are not expected to differ significantly from light water plants that have a similar uranium-plutonium fuel cycle. (seven volumes)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA USCG TVA HEW DOT EPA DOI FPC
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50089)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Contact: Dr. Sidney R. Galler
Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Environmental Affairs
Department of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20230
(202) 967-4335

Draft — Date

Interim Convention on Conservation of N. Pacific Seals 01/24

The statement refers to the renegotiation of the present Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals. The United States intends to negotiate a new con-convention which will esesentially continue the present management arrangements and amend the management objectives as stated in the Convention, to provide for the maintenance of the health and stability of the marine ecosystem and in other ways bring the language of the Convention into conformity with the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. (ELR ORDER # 50130)

Proposed NOAA Western Regional Headquarters 01/22

Washington
County: King
The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) proposes to construct a Western Regional Headquarters facility on a 100-acre site in the northwest portion of the 312-acre former Sand Point Naval Air Station, Seattle. Fcilities would include research laboratories, administrative offices, storage facilities, a Weather Service forecast office, a cafeteria and auditorium. Approximately 1,100 parking spaces will be needed. Adverse impacts will result from dredging and construction acitivies. (86 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 50109)

Economic Development Administration

Final — Date

S & S Corrugated, New York 01/27

New York
Proposed is the granting of financial assistance to the S & S Corrugated Paper Machinery Co. in Brooklyn, in order to construct a building and to purchase machinery and equipment for the expansion of production capacity. A number of residents of the area have already moved due to related property condemnations.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT AHP EPA
one state agency and the applicant
(ELR ORDER # 50129)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Air Force

Contact: Dr. Billy Welch
Room 4D 873, The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330
(202) OX 7 - 9297

Draft — Date

F-15 Beddown, Langley AFB — 01/03

Virginia
Proposed is the beddown of an F-15 Tactical Fighter Wing at Langley AFB following the phase-out of 47 C-130 transport aircraft now at the base. There will be some alteration of existing facilities, as well as some new construction at the base. PRincipal impacts of the action relate to changes in the noise and air pollutants associated with the aircraft.
(ELR ORDER # 50021)

Final — Date

Over the Horizon Radar (OTH), (2) — 01/31

Maine
County: Somerset Washington
Proposed is the design and construction of an OTH-B radar system in the United States. A prototype system would be built and tested in Maine until 1979, and if successful, a larger operational OTH-B radar will be built. Adverse impacts include interference with radio and TV reception, air, noise, and water pollution, and the commitment of 650 acres of productive land to the receiver site. (380 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW DOC EPA DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50157)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army

Contact: Mr. George A. Cunney, Jr.
Acting Chief, Environmental Office
Directorate of Installations
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff
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Washington, D.C. 20310
(202) OX 4-4269

Draft — Date

Aliamanu Military Reservation, Family Housing Project — 01/06

Hawaii
County: Oahu
The proposed action consists of construction of 600 family units for Army personnel and 400 units for Navy personnel at Aliaminu Military Reservation under the FY74 Family Housing Program. An additional 1,700 units are to be constructed in later programs, making the ultimate housing development a community of 2,700 units. Adverse effects include increased traffic congestion on adjacent road systems and the costs to the public for the construction of support facilities such as schools and busing.
(ELR ORDER # 50026)

Final — Date

Blackbird Control, Army Installations — 01/27

Kentucky Tennessee
The statement refers to the proposed reduction of blackbird populations that have established winter roosts at Port Campbell, Kentucky, and Milan Army Munition Plant, Tennessee. The roosts would be treated with Compound PA-14, Avian Stressing Agent, a biodegradable wetting agent. Operations would be conducted in cooperation with the Department of the Interior. An increase in soil insect populations may result. If the operation is successful, disposal of bird carcasses may be a problem: at Port Campbell they would be removed to a landfill; at Milan they would be left to decay. Army has requested a waiver of a portion of the thirty day waiting period, to be ended February 3, 1975, or after.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOC DOT HEW
concerned citizens and organizations
(ELR ORDER # 50117)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, Army Corps

Contact: Mr. Francis X. Kelly
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U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
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(202) 693-7168

Draft — Date

Lost River Mining Project, Permit Application — 01/27

Alaska
The statement refers to the permit application of The Lost River Mining Corporation Limited for construction of a marine terminal to facilitate removal of 1,750,000 tons of ore per year for a minimum of 16 years. The marine terminal is part of a larger complex, community, airport, and surface transportation system. Adverse impacts include loss of undetermined number of plants and animals, total loss of Rapid River Valley, and the release of an undetermined amount of pollutants into the atmosphere. (Alaska District)
(ELR ORDER # 50118)

Keenwick West Addition — 01/27

Delaware
County: Sussex
The statement refers to a permit action filed by William G. Adkins of Adkins Realty, concerning a permit for the dredging of six unbulkheaded lagoons which would be in connection with Roy Creek. The project will provide recreational areas near Penwick Island. Adverse impacts include disrupted bottom biota and construction on wildlife habitat. (Philadelphia District) (78 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 50123)

Mermentau River-Gulf of Mexico Navigation Channel — 01/13

Louisiana
Proposed is the maintenance dredging of the Mermentau River-Gulf of Mexico Navigation Channel to its design cross section, 15 by 100 feet. Also included in the proposal are the maintenance of jetties at the entrance of the channel in the Gulf and the disposal of dredged materials in a manner that would least alter the existing ecological conditions and would create new tidal marsh. Annual dredging would result in destruction of benthic habitat and dredged material dumped on existing disposal banks would destroy vegetation and existing wildlife habitat.
(ELR ORDER # 50056)

Provincetown Harbor Permit Application 01/22

Massachusetts
The statement refers to the reinstatement of a suspended permit to the Cee-Jay Corporation for the construction and maintenance of a steel sheet pile, solid fill pier, floats, mooring piles and floating breakwater. An irregularly shaped area 1400'X530' will be dredged to a depth of 14.0 MLW. The production of the marine organisms in the area to be dredged (17 acres) will be altered and will be eliminated in the fill area (3.5 acres). Structures on the marina will pose an aesthetic change to the water-front area. (Waltham District)
(ELR ORDER # 50106)

Sterling State Park Harbor 01/02

Michigan
County: Monroe
The proposed project involves the construction of a harbor of refuge at Sterling State Park. The plan consists of dredging an entrance channel in Lake Erie with an access channel, maneuvering area and anchorage basin in Sandy Creek. An access walkway for fisherman and sightseers will be constructed on the south breakwater. A 34 acre disposal site will be constructed near the anchorage basin. Adverse impacts are the loss of bottomland, loss of benthic organisms, increased water turbidity, and the interruption of the natural shoreline with man-made structures. (Detroit District)
(ELR ORDER # 50011)

Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers Project 01/02

Minnesota
The statement refers to the proposed continued operation and maintenance of the Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers. Project activities are designed to assure the effective use of the flood control and low-flow augmentation system by implementation of the Red Lake Dam and the Red Lakes reservoirs, and the modified channels along the Red Lake and Clearwater Rivers. Indian life in the area will be adversely affected by the loss of supplemental income due to the loss of trapping and guiding as income sources as well as the loss of food and hunting activity.
(St. Paul District)
(ELR ORDER # 50012)

Lutsen and Beaver Bay Harbors of Refuge, Lake Supe 01/06

Minnesota
County: Cook Lake
The statement proposes the construction of two harbors-of

refuge at Lutsen and Beaver Bay, Minnesota. The project is part of a continuous system of harbors for small craft along the north shore of Lake Superior at 30 to 40 mile intervals. Structures necessary at the Lutsen site would cover one acre of lake bottom, and one acre would be dredged. At the Beaver Bay site, structures would cover 0.05 acre of land and two acres would be dredged. In addition, an indeterminate amount of lake bottom and land area would be utilized for project-induced secondary developments. (St. Paul District)
(ELR ORDER # 50022)

Yazoo River Basin Flood Control 01/14

Mississippi
County: several
Proposed is the construction of four large levees (already completed), channel modifications, drainage control structures, levees, floodwalls, and pumping plants for the purpose of flood control in the Yazoo River Basin. Previous attempts at channel improvement have resulted in siltation, bank caving, and deterioration of channel efficiency. Approximately 45,000 acres of woodlands, 42,000 acres of of cleared lands, and 4,800 acres of channel area would be committed to the project. (Vicksburg District)
(ELR ORDER # 50073)

Pebble Beach-Indianola Development Permit 01/29

New Jersey
County: Ocean
The statement concerns the permit application by the Mayer Corp. for the dredging and bulkheading of the Pebble Beach Indianola area. The proposed action will allow the construction of approximately 393 single family residences in the northern portion of the largely completed site. Adverse impacts include destruction of marsh salt, elimination of vegetation and habitat on wetlands and low and upland forests, and temporary turbidity, noise and erosion. (Philadelphia District)
(ELR ORDER # 50132)

Saw Mill River Basin Flood Control Project 01/08

New York
Proposed is the modification of the Saw Mill River Channel at Chappaqua, New York for purposes of flood control. Wingwalls and culverts will be added to a New York City Water Supply access bridge and to 2 railroad bridges crossing the Saw Mill River and one crossing the Tertia Brook. A new 20 ft. span bridge will be built for a new access road. Adverse effects include the removal of vegetation, some loss of fish and wildlife habitat, and the aesthetic effect of the modified appearance of the stream. Filling and paving areas adjacent to Tertia Brook

and continued development elsewhere in the flood plain may increase runoff. (New York District) (20 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 50035)

Transmission Cable Permit Application, Long Island 01/30

New York
County: Nassau
The proposed action is the issuance of a construction permit to the Long Island Lighting Company and Con Edison to dredge, excavate, dispose of material, backfill, and install two steel conduits and associated cables across Long Island Sound, and to install five steel conduits across Hempstead Harbor, New York. Adverse impacts include the destruction of benthic organisms through dredging, and the blasting of 600 feet of rock. (New York District)
(50 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 50154)

Gallipolis Locks and Dam Replacement, Ohio River 01/27

Ohio West Virginia
The statement refers to the modernizing of the existing dam and replacing the existing navigation locks with new locks in a bypass canal. The plan entails adding a bulkhead system to the existing piers, the construction of two 1200' X 110' chambers, dredging and excavation. Deposition of the excavated material will eliminate 535 acres of agricultural land. Industrial development in the Ohio Valley will also replace agricultural land on the flood plain. (Huntington District)
(ELR ORDER # 50120)

Huron Harbor, Operations and Maintenance 01/27

Ohio
County: Erie
The project entails maintenance of the 3523-foot west pier, the 1450-foot east breakwater, the 200-foot steel sheet pile shore protection and the existing 25-foot project depth in the lake approach and entrance channel. Polluted sediments dredged from the harbor will be deposited in an open lake dumping site in 1975 and in a diked disposal facility (now under construction) in 1976. Adverse impacts include annual disruption of the aquatic ecosystem, adverse effects upon water quality, recreation, aesthetics, and boat traffic during dredging. (Buffalo District)
(ELR ORDER # 50121)

Freeport Harbor, Diked Disposal Facility 01/27

Ohio
Proposed is the construction and operation of a 100 acre diked disposal facility to receive polluted sediments from

Fairport Harbor, Ohio. The facility is designed to accomodate 360,000 cu.yds. of material annually for 10 years. Fishing and water recreation areas of Lake Erie at Fairport will be reduced by 100 acres. (Buffalo District)
(ELR ORDER # 50128)

Tillamook Harbor Dredging, Oregon 01/06

Oregon
County: Tillamook
The statement refers to proposed maintenance operations at Tillamook Bay. Included would be maintenance of existing jetties and channels,and the issuance of Section 10 permits for dredging, filling, and construction. The operations will result in the loss of approximately 25 acres of sandy bottom habitat. (Portland District)
(ELR ORDER # 50029)

Cedar Bayou Channel, Maintenance Dredging 01/02

Texas
County: Chambers Harris
The project involves the continuation of maintenance of the existing Federal navigation project in Chambers and Harris Counties by periodic removal of shoaled materials. The authorized project consists of a 5.7 mile long shallow-draft channel from the Houston Ship Channel to mile 3.0 above the mouth of Cedar Bayou. Dredged materials will be placed in the open waters of Galveston Bay and in leveed land disposal areas. Adverse impacts include increased turbidity, degradation of water quality, loss of marine habitat, and possible objectionable odors as disposal sites become emergent. (Galveston District)
(ELR ORDER # 50010)

Freeport Harbor Maintenance Dredging 01/20

Texas
County: Brazoria
Proposed is the widening and deepening of Freeport Harbor, Texas, by periodic removal of shoal deposits from the harbor. Dredge material will be deposited in leveed land areas and in the Gulf of Mexico. Adverse impacts include removal of bottom dwelling organisms, destruction of vegetation used for fishery resource habitat, high localized turbidity, and objectionable odors from land disposal operations. (Galveston District)
(ELR ORDER # 50103)

Lower Monumental Lock and Dam, Washington 01/02

Washington
County: several
The statement evaluates the essentially completed Lower

Monumental Lock and Dam, a Snake River project which includes a navigation lock, a three unit hydroelectric spillway dam, and 6,590 surface acre lake. Project impacts relate to recreational uses, navigation, and the operation of fish passage facilities. Operational control of water release, in particular for "power peaking," results in related impacts. (Walla Walla District)
(ELR ORDER # 50007)

Final — Date

Upper Mississippi River, 9 Ft. Channel, Pools 11-2 — 01/29

The final statement addresses the combined impacts of operation and maintenance dredging on the navigation system from Guttenburg, Iowa (Pool 11) to Saverton, Missouri (Pool 22). For the draft analysis, separate draft statements were filed for each of the eleven pools involved; the pools are situated along a 314 mile stretch of the river. The statement indicates that the disposal of dredged material will lower water quality and will adversely affect land disposal sites. (Rock Island District)
(four volumes)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOD HUD DOI DOT USCG FPC
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50134)

Carence J. Brown Dam and Reservoir — 01/29
Ohio
County: Clark
Proposed is the completion of the remaining five percent of construction, operation, and maintenance activities at the dam, which is located on Buck Creek and the mainstem of the Mad River, in the Miami River Basin. The project will result in the creation of a 2,120 acre seasonal lake,for the purposes of floodcontrol, water quality, recreation, and fish and wildlife activities. Five miles of free flowing stream, 50 acres of flood plain forest, 2,000 acres of agricultural land, and the 340 acre Reid Memorial Park will be inundated. (Louisville District)
COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 50137)

Humboldt Harbor Project, Alaska — 01/09

Alaska
Proposed is the construction of a transportation road, two armored rubble breakwaters, a rubblemound diversion dike, an entrance channel, a diversion channel, and a mooring basin. Spoil will be deposited in the ocean. There will be adverse impact to 68 acres of marine habitat, and other effects of construction. (Anchorage District)
(94 pages)
(82 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOD DOT DOI EPA

state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50038)

Nome Harbor and Seawall, Alaska 01/13

Alaska
The statement refers to the maintenance and operation of the Nome Harbor and Seawall. Typical maintenance requires the annual dredging of 16,000 to 20,000 cu. yds. of material. Adverse impact would be that resulting to marine organisms. (Alaska) (62 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOC USCG EPA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50061)

Dillingham Small Boat Harbor 01/29

Alaska
Proposed is the maintenance dredging of the Dillingham Small Boat Harbor to authorized dimensions. Typical maintenance involves the dredging of 60,000 cu.yds. of material annually. Adverse impact includes that resulting from the disturbance of marine biota, and from the commitment of land to spoil disposal.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOC USCG EPA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50135)

North Fork Feather River 01/16

California
County: Plumas
The project concerns the construction of a diversion dam and diversion channel from North Fork Feather River into Lake Almanor to provide flood control protection. A total of 570 acres (336 agricultural and 234 residential) will be lost to the project. Adverse impacts will include loss of wildlife habitat, vegetation and aesthetic values. (42 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HEW USDA
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50080)

Intracoastal Waterway, Jacksonville to Miami 01/29

Florida
County: several
The statement refers to the proposed removal of 172,000 cu.yds. of shoal material from the channel, and placing it in diked upland areas and as nourishment on a county beach south of Jupiter Inlet. There will be adverse impact to marine life, with turtle nests at the nourishment site perhaps being destroyed.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USCG USDA DOT DOC OEO

state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50133)

Savannah Harbor, Widening and Deepening 01/09

Georgia
County: Chatham
The project provides for additional improvements to Savannah Harbor, by widening and deepeningthe existing channel from deep water to the Savannah Sugar Refinery, providing wideners at the bends, and providing turning basins within the harbor. Twenty-four million cubic yards of spoil will be dredged. There will be adverse impact to marine biota. (Savannah District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC HUD DOI EPA
state agencies and one local agency
(ELR ORDER # 50039)

Cahokia Creek Low Dam 01/17

Illinois
The statement refers to a plan which is designed to replace an existing dam which has been damaged beyond engineering economically justifiable repairs. Failure of the existing structure could result in severe scour along the channel, threatening several bridges and levees. The proposed is a rectangular broardcrested concrete dam with a spillway width of 188 ft. and a spillway basin with the exception of the temporary impacts which result from construction activities. (noise, dust, and visual pollution), the only significant adverse impact will be the loss of 20 acres of woodland, which will be revegetated. (St. Louis District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOI HUD AHP
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50097)

Marion Local Flood Protection 01/14

Kansas
The project consists of construction of a levee and floodway on Mud Creek and Cottonwood River for flood protection at Marion. The adverse effects resulting from the project include purchase of 3 home sites, increased flooding on some lands outside of the protected area, and alteration of the ground characteristics and vegetation on 110 acres of land required for the levee and diversion channel. There will also be temporary inconvenience to area inhabitants during construction. (Tulsa District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA HUD DOT USDA DOC HEW
state and local agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50070)

Onaga Lake 01/16

Kansas
County: Pottawatomie
The statement refers to the proposed construction of Onaga Lake, a multi-purpose lake project on Vermillion Creek. At the top of the multi-purpose pool the lake will have a surface area of 5,320 acres; at the top of the flood control pool the lake will have a surface area of 10,600 acres. The project will result in the inundation of 17 miles of stream; 12,210 acres of land will be purchased in fee simple for project purposes. Adverse impact will include the inundation of wildlife habitat and stream fishery; the displacement of people; effects to the agricultural economy; and loss of archeological and historical sites. (Kansas City District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HUD DOI USCG DOT EPA AHP
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50086)

Lake Pontchartrain, Hurricane Protection 01/09

Louisiana
County: St. Charles
The statement refers to the construction of barriers and levees along the east side of the Lake, the St. Charles Parish lakefront, and the Citrus and New Orleans East lakeshores; the improvement of existing works; and necessary modifications to roads, pipelines, etc. The purpose of the action is that of protection against flooding caused by hurricanes. Approximately 5,265 acres of swamp and marsh wetlands will be committed to the project; significant wildlife losses will result. The project plan will also hasten urbanization and industrialization, along with the future loss of additional wetlands.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOC DOT HEW EPA AHP
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50037)

Hurricane Protection, New Orleans to Venice 01/16

Louisiana
The statement refers to the proposed enlargment of 36 miles of levee from City Price to Venice, and the construction of 16 miles of new levee from Phoenix to Bohemia, in order to provide protection from hurricane-induced flooding. Approximately 8,500 acres will be used for temporary ponding and 1,200 acres will be required for right-of-way; much of this land is estuarine marsh.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA USDA DOC DOT HEW AHP
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50082)

Saint John River Flood Protection, Fort Kent 01/30

Maine
County: Aroostock
The statement refers to the local flood protection project designed to afford protection to the residents of Fort Kent, Aroostock County. The plan selected calls for the construction of an earth dike on the Saint John River, a pumping station and appurtenances, a pressure conduit and a raised roadway at Fort Kent. Adverse impacts are the loss of part of the shore line, and temporary noise and dust associated with construction.
(Waltham District) (61 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA HUD HEW
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50153)

Hayward Creek Local Flood Protection 01/09

Massachusetts
The statement refers to a proposed local flood protection project on Hayward Creek, Braintree and Quincy. The project would include the construction of a 12 foot high dam for temporary floodwater storage; some channel works; and the installation of larger concrete pipe conduits. As a result of the project, approximately 30 acres of wetlands and water surface will become permanent open space with high wildlife values in a densely crowded urban area.
(Waltham District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW DOI EPA DOC
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50047)

Modification of Ludington Harbor and Channel 01/14

Michigan
The project involves the widening of Ludington Harbor breakwater entrance, inner channel, and inner harbor turning area, and deepening of the channel and turning area to depth of 27 to 29 feet. Dredged sand will be distributed south of the harbor in shallow, near shore waters parallel to the Buttersville bar and south adjoining bluffs. Adverse impacts include the removal of 5 acres of developable Pere Marquette Lake shore zone, loss of .75 acres of aquatic bottom land, and temporary effects such as construction, noise turbidity, and increased traffic.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC DOI EPA HUD
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50071)

Coal Unloading, Lake Superior and Ishpeming RR 01/27

Michigan
The statement refers to the proposed granting of a permit by the Corps of Engineers for construction by the Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railroad of a new coal unloading facility in the Upper (Presque Isle) Harbor at Marquette,

Michigan. Negative factors resulting from the construction would include increased water turbidity and reduced visual attractiveness. (St. Paul District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC DOI USCG FPC
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50126)

South Branch, Wild Rice River Flood Protection 01/14

Minnesota
County: Norman Clay
The proposed project involves the construction of local flood protection works, including channel modification, levees, and inlet modifications, on certain reaches of the South Branch Wild Rice River and Pelton Ditch. Also included is the implementation of a wildlife corridor plan. A total of 314 acres of land will be committed to project measures; 6.6 miles of natural stream would be lost. (St. Paul District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP DOI USDA USCG FPC EPA
(ELR ORDER # 50074)

St. Charles Quarry Company, Inc., Missouri River 01/02

Missouri
The statement refers to the issuance of permits authorizing: (1) the past modification of and temporary occupation and use of COE Dike No. 31.65 for barge loading operations; (2) the completed construction and continued use of a piered conveyor system for sand unloading; and (3) past construction of an additional 800 feet. The permits would stipulate that the St. Charles Quarry Co., Inc. maintain the natural drainage of the downstream slough into the Missouri River. Adverse impacts include: displacement of fish and wildlife; potential damage from reduction of upstream flood protection; and, increased air and noise pollution.
(Kansas City District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW HUD DOI USCG DPA AHP
U.S. Attorney, state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50006)

Navigation Project, Davis, North Carolina 01/13

North Carolina
County: Carteret
The statement refers to the proposed construction an maintenance of a deeper navigation project at Davis. Construction consists of deepening the existing project by 2 feet to provide a channel 7 feet deep, 75 feet wide, and 3,500 material in diked areas. Adverse impact will result from increases in temporary turbidity (Wilmington District).

COMMENTS MADE BY: AEC USDA HEW USCG EPA DOI
state and local agencies and one citizens group

(ELR ORDER # 50062)

Candy Lake, Candy Creek 01/17

Oklahoma
County: Osage
The statement refers to the proposed Candy Lake located in Osage County on Candy Creek. Project purposes are flood control, water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife. The project consists of an earth dam, a reinforced concrete outlet works, an uncontrolled spillway, and project buildings and access roads. Adverse impacts are the inundation of 2,170 acres of land and 7.5 miles of Candy Creek, displacement of pipelines, powerlines and telephone lines, and relocation of 8 families.
Tulsa District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD DOI DOT USDA AHP HEW
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50096)

Catherine Creek Dam and Lake 01/16

Oregon
County: Union
The statement refers to the construction of an earth-fill dam on Catherine Creek, 2.9 miles of road relocation, and a fish hatchery. The purposes of the project are those of flood control, irrigation, recreation, anadromous fish enhancement, and water supply. Approximately 2300 acres will be acquired for the project. Adverse effects will include the loss of 2.5 miles of natural stream bed and an unspecified amount of land to be inundated. Water quality of the stream will be affected, and the acquisition of 480 acres of land for deer and elk will be necessary to compensate for the loss of big game winter range.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA USDA DOT FPC DOC DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50085)

Cooper River Rediversion Project 01/15

South Carolina
The statement refers to the construction of a channel to redivert water from the Cooper River to the Santee River Basin to relieve shoaling problems in Charleston Harbor. The project will also include construction of a hydropower plant, fish hatchery, and fish lift. Adverse impacts include decreased biological productivity in Cooper River, land requirements for the diversion canal and disposal site, potential destruction of archeological sites, and turbidity and sedimentation during construction.
(235 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC DOT DOI EPA

state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50078)

Port Arthur Hurricane Flood Protection 01/08

Texas
County: Jefferson
Proposed is the completion of a hurricane flood protection system which is intended to protect Port Arthur from storm tides caused by tropical cyclones. Project measures include levees, sheet pile floodwall, closure gates, highway ramps, drainage structures, and pumping stations. Approximately 130 acres of land will be committed to project works; an additional 200 to 300 acres of rice land will be subjected to occasional flooding. (Galveston District)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC DOI DOT EPA FEW
(ELR ORDER # 50036)

Baltimore Harbor and Channels 01/10

Virginia Maryland
The proposed project is the maintenance dredging of the main Baltimore Harbor Channel as well as associated branch channels. Project length is 36.6 miles. Dredged spoils are to be deposited at Kent Island, Wolf Trap and Dam Neck. The dredging will remove or destroy benthic (bottom turbidity will increase. (126 pages)

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOC EPA USN HUD USDA DOI
state and local agenices
(ELR ORDER # 50052)

Little Goose Lock and Dam 01/16

Washington
County: Whitman Columbia Garfield
The statement refers to the existing Little Goose Lock and Dam Project, a navigation-hydroelectric project on the Snake River. Project measures include a navigation lock, a 3 unit hydroelectric spillway dam, and a 10,025 acre lake. The proposed action is the addition of 3 power units, and the continued operation and management of the project. Impacts discussed in the statement relate to recreational uses, navigation, wildlife habitat management, the operation of fish passage facilities, and the production of electric power. (Walla Walla District)
200 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: FPC EPA USCG DOC USDA DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50079)

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Contact: Mr. Bruce Blanchard
Director, Environmental Project Review
Room 7260
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240
(202) 343-3891

Draft — Date

Development, Crow Reservation and Ceded Area — 01/16

Montana
County: Big Horn Treasure
The statement refers to the probable impacts of two assumed levels of coal development on the Crow Indian Reservation and the Ceded Area. The lower level of development would result in the export of 20,000,000 tons of coal annually from three mines. The higher level of development would result in the mining of 90,000,000 tons annually from three mines, plus three mining complexes and the use of some coal in three conversion plants. There will be impacts on or from: air quality; wildlife habitats; historic and archeological resources; water consumption and water quality; the land surface; the socio-political structure; recreational uses.
(ELR ORDER # 50081)

Final — Date

Proposed Iliamna National Resource Range — 01/16

Alaska
The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 2.8 million acres of public lands in the Lake Iliamna Nushagak River area of Alaska as the Iliamna National Resource Range. It is also proposed that a 47 mile segment of the Alagnak River be designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System. The Bureau of Land Management would have primary responsibility for implementation of the land-use plan related to the action, with assistance coming from the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife. Mineral development, except for valid existing rights, will be under the discretionary control of the Federal Government. (620 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOC EPA FPC DOT DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50088)

Proposed Chugach N.F. Additions — 01/29

Alaska
The statement refers to the proposed addition of 672,000 acres of public lands to the Chugach National Forest.

Management would be in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the Forest Service. Short term exploration of the Forest resources will be limited in order to maintain a sustained yield of goods and services. (416 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOD DOC EPA DOT DOI
state agencies and organizations
(ELR ORDER # 50143)

Bureau of Land Management

Final — Date

Livestock Grazing on National Resource Lands — 01/23

The statement analyzes the livestock grazing management program on lands administered by the BLM. The analysis includes the improvement of rangeland conditions for watersheds and wildlife habitat, and provision of a sustained yield of livestock forage consistent with environmental protection and enhancement. About 20,000 livestock operations and 13 million animal unit months annually are involved. Among the impacts of the program are continued competition for forage among livestock, wildlife, and wild horses and burros; and the effects of fence, water facility, and land treatment developments. (3 volumes)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA EPA ABC DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50108)

Phoenix-Tucson Transmission Lines — 01/20

Arizona
County: Maricopa Pinal Pima
The statement refers to the proposed granting of right-of-way across Federal and Indian lands for the purpose of constructing two 345kV transmission lines from Phoenix to Tucson. The lines would extend the power distribution system from the Navajo Generating Plant. Impacts of the action would include intrusion into a wild area; possible loss or degradation of archeological artifacts; and intrusion and possible negative effects to Indian cultural values.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI ISDA DOT COE USCG HEW FPC HUD AHP EPA state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50104)

Fort Mohave Land Transfer — 01/24

Nevada
County: Clark
The statement refers to the proposed transfer of 9,000 acres of public domain adjacent to the Colorado River to the Colorado River Commission of Nevada. Several alternative uses of the land are evaluated, including high and low

density development, retention of the flood plain in public ownership, and action, among others. (280 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI AEC EPA DOC
state and local agenices
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50111)

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Draft — Date

Huron Clinton Land Acquisition, Washtenaw Co. — 01/13

Michigan
County: Washtenaw
The statement refers to the proposed use of Land and Water Conservation Fund Assistance for the acquisition by the Huro Clinton Metropolitan Authority of 3501 acres of land. The land would be used for intensive, multiple activity, daytime recreational use focused around a 618 acre impoundment on Mill Creek. The action will necessitate the relocation of 44 families and the reconstruction of roads and utilities
(ELR ORDER # 50054)

Final — Date

Proposed Beaver Creek National Wild River — 01/02

Alaska
The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of a 135 mile segment of Beaver Creek and 200,000 adjacent acres as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management. The overall effect of the action will be that of preserving the existing scenic, recreational, and water quality values of the river; existing primitive conditions will be maintained. Mining would be prohibited. (400 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOD EPA HEW HUD DOT DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50017)

Proposed Fortymile National Wild River — 01/29

Alaska
Proposed is the legislative designation of 375 miles of the Fortymile River drainage system and an adjacent 320,000 acres of land along the United States-Canada border as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Administration would be by the Bureau of Land Management. Mining in scenic and recreational river areas will be permitted under regulations to provide safeguards against pollution and unnecessary impairment of the scenery. The overall affect of the action would be the preservation

of existing scenic, recreational, historic, and water quality values. (422 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOD DOC EPA HEW HUD DOT DOI state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50144)

Proposed Unalakleet Wild River 01/29

Alaska
The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 60 miles of the Unalakleet River and 104,000 acres of adjacent land in the Norton Sound region of northwest Alaska as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Inclusion of the land will have the overall effect of preserving the existing scenic, recreational, and water quality values of the river. Adjacent lands would be retained in their existing primitive condition.
(386 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOD DOC EPA HEW HUD DOT DOI state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50145)

Proposed Birch Creek National Wild River 01/29

Alaska
The statement refers to the legislative designation of a 135 mile segment of Birch Creek and 200,000 acres of adjacent land in the center of Interior Alaska as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The overall effect of the action is the preservation of existing scenic, recreational, and water quality values.
(404 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOD DOC EPA HEW HUD DOT DOI state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50146)

Bureau of Reclamation

Draft Date

Columbia Basin Project 01/17

Washington
County: several
The statement concerns the construction of the Third Powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam and the extension of an irrigation system (now 50% complete) to provide irrigation for an additional 577,000 acres. The Grand Coulee Third Powerplant could accomodate additional powerplant capacity for peaking operations of at least 7,500 megawatts.
(ELR ORDER # 50098)

Final Date

Unit 2, Huntington Canyon, and Transmission Line 01/24

Utah
County: Emery
Proposed is Federal approval, (because of the terms of a water sale contract), for the addition of a 415 MW coal burning generating unit to the Utah Power & Light Co.'s Huntington Station. There will also be 75 miles of 345KV transmission line constructed in conjunction with the plant. Operation of the unit would require an additional 1.4 million tons of coal annually from Deer Creek Mine. There will be emissions of particulates, sulfur dioxide. The transmission lines will interfere with deer and elk range lands.
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA DOC EPA FPC DOI DOT AEC HEW TVA state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50113)

Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife

Final Date

Proposed Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge 01/10

Alaska
Proposed is the legislative designation of 4.5 million acres of public lands as the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge. Authority would be granted to acquire lands and interests within the refuge boundary if the holder should elect to divest itself of the interests. The Refuge would be studied for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. (578 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOD DOC EPA DOT DOI state and local agenices
(ELR ORDER # 50048)

Proposed Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuge 01/29

Alaska
The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 65,000 acres of public lands along the coast of Alaska as the Aialik, Barren Islands, Bering Sea, Chukchi Sea, Kodiak, and Shumagin Islands National Wildlife Refuges. (This would amount to the establishment of four new refuges, and additions to the other two.) Additional lands within the area of ecological concern would be acquired by the Secretary of the Interior, should they become available. The lands of the Refuges would be withdrawn from all forms of appropriations under the public land laws, including the mineral leasing laws. (678 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP DOD DOC EPA DOT DOI state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50140)

Proposed Noatak National Arctic Range 01/29

Alaska
The statement refers to the proposed designation of 7.5 million acres of public lands in the Noatak and Squirrel River basins of northwestern Alaska as the Noatak National Ecological Range. The Range would be managed by the BLM, and be placed under a twenty year development moratorium. Additionally, 265 miles of the Noatak River would be designated as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The ecological range would be closed to all forms of appropriation under the public laws; comprehensive studies would be made of the area's natural resource values, including minerals and wilderness; the Secretary would report his findings to Congress in 20 years.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOD DOC EPA DOT DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50141)

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge 01/29

Alaska
The statement refers to the proposed addition of four million acres of public lands to the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and the legislative designation of the combined area as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The Secretary of the Interior would be authorized to acquire private lands, and to withdraw the area from all forms of entry and appropriation under the public lands laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws. The Refuge would be further studied for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The action will result in the denial of intensive resource development.
(668 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOD DOC EPA DOT DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50147)

Proposed Togiak National Wildlife Refuge 01/29

Alaska
The statement refers to the proposed designation of 214,600 acres of public interest lands and 2,626,500 acres of national interest lands, 587,300 acres of refuge replacement lands and 2,800 acres of public domain lands, as well as the 247,700 acre Cape Newenham National Wildlife Refuge, as the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. The Refuge would be administered by BSFW, and would be studied for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Additionally, 60 miles of the Kanektok River would be designated as a Wild River. Potential long-term adverse impact would result from the denial of intensive resource development. (546 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: AHP USDA DOD DOC EPA FPC DOT DOI
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50148)

Proposed Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge 01/29

Alaska
The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 4.7 million acres of public lands adjacent to the Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Refuge as the Yukon Delta National Wildife Refuge. Public lands within an area of ecological concern, including the Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range and the Hazen Bay Migratory Waterfowl Refuge would be acquired by the Secretary of the Interior, should they become available. The lands would be withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws; the Yukon Refuge would be studied for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. (257 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOD DOC HUD HEW EPA FPC GSA DOI DOT state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50150)

Selawik National Wildlife Refuge 01/29

Alaska
Proposed is the legislative designation of 1.4 million acres of public lands east of Kotzebue Sound as the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge. (Included would be the Chamisso National Wildlife Refuge.) The Secretary of the Interior would be granted authority over all navigable waters within the Refuge, and would be authorized to purchase private inholdings as they become available. The lands of the Refuge would be withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under public land laws, including mining and mineral lease laws; and the Refuge would be studied for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.
(632 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC DOD EPA DOT DOI state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50151)

Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge 01/15

South Carolina
County: Charleston
The statement refers to the proposed designation of 28,000 acres of the Cape Romain Wildlife Refuge as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA COE USDA DOT DOC DOI state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50077)

National Park Service

Final Date

Proposed Anikchak Caldera N.M. and Wild River 01/02

Alaska
The statement refers to the proposed Congressional establishment of the Anikchak Caldera National Monument and the Anikchak Wild River, both from lands and waters removed from public domain under provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Also proposed is a master plan for the administration of the area. (194 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT DOD USDA DOC EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50018)

Proposed Cape Krunsinstern National Monument 01/10

Alaska
The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 350,000 acres of lands and waters in northwestern Alaska as the Cape Krusentern National Monument, in order protect nationally significant historic and archeologic values and their natural environment. The Monument would be administered by the NPS. The lands of the Monument would be withdrawn from all forms of appropriation or entry under public land laws, and would be closed to sport hunting. The Monument would be studied for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. (461 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT COE USDA EPA GSA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50050)

Proposed Yukon-Charley National Rivers 01/16

Alaska
The statement refers to the proposed Congressional designation of 2.23 million acres of lands and waters along the upper Yukon River as Yukon-Charley National Rivers, in order to protect the nationally significant natural, historic and archeological values. The Rivers would be administered by the National Park Service, and would be studied for possible inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Theland in the Charley River basin would be closed to mining and mineral entry; mining would be permitted on the Yukon portion on a permit and lease system. (Included in the statement is a discussion of a conceptual master plan for management.) (669 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC COE HEW HUD DOI DOT
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50087)

Proposed Gates of the Arctic National Park 01/29

Alaska
The statement refers to the proposed Congressional designation of the Arctic National Wilderness Park and the

Nunamiut National Wildlands. Included in the proposal is the designation of the Noatak, Alatna, Tinayuk, Killik (including Easter Creek), and the North Fork of the Koyubuk River as Wild Rivers. A master plan for administration of the areas is considered in the statement. (686 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOC COE DOI DOT EPA
state agencies and organizations
(ELR ORDER # 50142)

Proposed Katmai National Park 01/29

Alaska
The statement refers to the proposed Congressional establishment of a 4,660,000 acre Katmai National Park on the Alaska Penisula, 200 miles from Anchorage. The park would include the waters and lands of the present Katmai National Monument, and other lands selected in accordance with provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Also proposed is a master plan for management and development of the park. (652 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT DOC USDA DOD COE EPA
state agencies and organizations
(ELR ORDER # 50149)

Proposed Mount McKinley National Park 01/29

Alaska
The statement refers to a proposal that Congress legislatively add land and water parcels to Mount McKinley National Park, increasing the size of the Park from the present 1,939,493 acres to 5,150,000 acres. Also proposed is a master plan for the administration of the Park, and the continuation of a cooperative planning and management zone to the south and east of the Park. The proposal may affect wildlife, scenic and geologic features, natural resources development, and recreation. (687 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOC DOI USDA COE EPA
state and local agencies
and organizations
(ELR ORDER # 50152)

Proposed Wilderness, Big Bend National Park 01/09

Texas
The statement refers to the proposed legislative designation of 533,900 acres of the Big Bend National Park as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System. Another 25,700 acres is to be designated for potential wilderness addition. Land use will be limited under the wilderness designation. (178 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA COE STAT USDA
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50045)

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Contact: Mr. Sheldon Meyers
Director, Office of Federal Activities
Room 3630 Waterside Mall
Washington D.C. 20460
(202) 755-0940

Final — Date

Palmer Lake Sanitation District, Colorado — 01/13

Colorado
Proposed is the construction of an interceptor sewer and a wastewater treatment plant (0.84 mgd capacity) to serve the Palmer Lake and Monument Sanitation Districts and the Woodmor Water and Sanitation District. A total of 21,000 feet of interceptor has already been constructed. The facility would consist of two aerated lagoons, a polishing pond, and a chlorination system; effluent would be discharge to Monument Creek. The new facility would assure adequate sewage treatment for future area population growth.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA HEW HUD DOI
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50055)

Crabtree Creek, Wake County — 01/30

North Carolina
County: Wake
The statement refers to the awarding of grant funds for the construction of an interceptor sewer line to service the upper drainage basin of Crabtree Creek. The present EPA grant offer is $2,445,750 of a total estimated cost of $5,300,000 for approximately 92,000 linear feet of pipe sized from 48" to 12", 12,600 linear feet of 20" force main, and one pumping station. Construction erosion and sedimentation and objectionable odors may result.
(231 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY:
(ELR ORDER # 50156)

Netarts-Oceanside Sanitary District, Oregon — 01/02

Oregon
County: Tillamook
Proposed is a sewage treatment plant to be constructed in Tillamook County, Oregon near the small coastal community of Oceanside. The plant would discharge into the Pacific Ocean, thus eliminating the present seasonal discharge of partially treated wastes.
EPA advises control of future development of the area.

COMMENTS MADE BY: CEQ COE HEW DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50009)

FEDERAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Ernest A. Sligh
Director, Environmental Impact Division
Federal Energy Administration
New Post Office Building
12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20461
(202) 961-6214

Draft — Date

Coal Converion Program — 01/24

The statement analyzes FEA's proposed strategy for the implementation of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974. The eis presents the methodology by which major fuel burning installations will be selected to receive an order prohibiting them from burning natural gas or petroleum products as their primary energy source. The procedures which may be used to select candidates are described, along with the impacts associated with differing degrees of program implementation. Impacts of the proposal include those generally associated with coal burning, and vary in degree from site to site.
(ELR ORDER # 50116)

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Contact: Dr. Richard F. Hill
Acting Advisor on Environmental Quality
441 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20426
(202) 386-6084

Draft | Date

Exxon Pipeline, Docket CP74-35, California | 01/02

California
Proposed is the granting of a certificate of public convenience and necessity for the construction of a pipeline, onshore gas treatment facilities, and related facilities for the transportation of natural gas from Exxon's production platform in the Santa Ynez Unit, Santa Barbara Channel Area to proposed treatment facilities in Las Flores Canyon. According to the statement, environmental impact would occur with respect to "effects on man, wildlife, vegetation, beach areas, soil, water quality, air quality, and noise levels."
(ELR ORDER # 50008)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Contact: Mr. Andrew E. Kauders
Executive Director of Environmental Affairs
General Services Administration
18th and F Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20405
(202) 343-4161

Draft — Date

Alabama Army Ammunition Plant Disposal — 01/21

Alabama
County: Talladega
Proposed is the disposal of 1354 acres of land at the Alabama Army Ammunition Plant, Childersburg, Alabama. Disposal will be by negotiated sale to the Kimberly-Clark Company. The statement indicates that conveyance of the property would result in significant lessening of the impacts on the area with respect to air and water pollution.
(ELR ORDER # 50105)

Removal of Hill 733, Marine Corps Air Station, El — 01/08

California
County: Orange
Proposed is the disposal of 2.5 million cu. yds. of fill earth from Hill 733 of U.S. Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro (Santa Ana), California. At present the upper portion of Hill 733 penetrates the approach and assent flight patterns from the east-west runways at the Air Station. The operation may take from 8.5 to 17 years depending upon the rate of removal. Slight temporary increases of air and noise pollution near the site will result. (50 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 50034)

John F. Kennedy Library, Cambridge — 01/02

Massachusetts
Proposed is the construction of the John F. Kennedy Library on a 12 acre site in Cambridge. Also proposed is the Commonwealth Plaza, a 5 acre memorial, and Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government and the Institute of Politics on a 2 acre adjacent site. The 49-ft. high library will contain 81,000 sq. ft. (gross) of floor area. Impacts of the project would include those of construction disruptions. (2 volume)
(ELR ORDER # 50001)

Final — Date

Social Security Admin. Facilities, Baltimore — 01/14

Maryland
County: Baltimore
Proposed is the consolidation of Social Security Administration office and data processing facilities at two sites, one adjacent to SSA headquarters in Woodlawn, the other, Metro West, in the Orchard-Biddle Neighborhood Development Project in Baltimore.The former facility will comprise 697,000 gross square feet, the later 1,335,000 gross square feet, including structural parking for 500 vehicles. (two volumes)
(two volumes)
COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD OEO OMB GSA DOT DOI AHP
(ELR ORDER # 50072)

DEPARTMENT OF HUD

Contact: Mr. Richard H. Broun
Acting Director, Office of Environmental Quality
Room 7206
451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410
(202) 755-6295

Draft — Date

Community Development and Housing Proposal — 01/30

California
County: San Francisco
The statement refers to the anticipated allocation of $28.6 million in federal funds to the City of San Francisco. Of that amount, $9.5 million has already been commited to continue existing redevelopment, concentrated code enforcement and Model Cities projects. Another $12.5 million will be spent towards the completion of other existing programs, and $6.6 would be used to begin new projects. Adverse impacts include the displacement of families and construction disruption.
(ELR ORDER # 50158)

Tampa Neighborhood Development Program — 01/06

Florida
County: Hillsborough
The statement refers to an urban renewal project for 1,775 gross acres of residential land in Tampa. The project will desplace an unspecified number of families and businesses and demolish an unspecified number of houses; 733 residential structures will be rehabilitated.
(ELR ORDER # 50027)

Potter Urban Renewal Project — 01/17

New Jersey
County: Middlesex
The Township of Edison Housing Authority proposes to erect 866 units of low and moderate income housing on a 177 acre vacant, wooded site in North Edison, adjacent to an existing 90 unit Public Housing Project. The project would result in removal of vegetation and reduction of air and water quality.
(ELR ORDER # 50095)

Church-Musser Urban Renewal Program — 01/29

Pennsylvania
County: Lancaster
The statement concerns the redevelopment of 120.2 acres of

land containing 1,261 structures (1,132 residential) and 1,402 dwelling units. Of these, clearance is planned for 443 structures, and rehabilitation for 92 % of the remaining 818. Adverse impacts include the temporary or permanent relocation of families and businesses and possible damage thorough demolition to adjacent properties.
(ELR ORDER # 50138)

Final — Date

Industrial Park Urban Renewal Area, Malden, Mass. — 01/02

Massachusetts
County: Middlesex
Proposed is the urban renewal of sections of downtown Malden, Massachusetts. Included is the acquisition of property relocation of families and businesses, and reconstruction or new construction of roads, parking facilities, commercial structures, low and moderate income housing, the industrual park area, and related facilities. The greatest impact will result from commercial and residential relocations.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOC EPA HEW AHP HUD
state and local agneices
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50004)

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Contact: Mr. A. Giambusso, Deputy Director for
Reactor Projects, Directorate of Licensing
P-722, NRC
Washington, D.C. 20545
(301) 973-7373

Draft | Date

Skagit Nuclear Project, Units 1 and 2 | 01/22

Washington
County: Skagit
Proposed is the issuance of construction permits to four power utilities for the joint construction of a two unit plant. Each unit will employ a boiling water nuclear reactor with maximum expected thermal power levels of 4100 MWt. At the initial 3800 MWt power level, the net electrical capacity of each unit will be 1288 MWe. Exhaust steam will be cooled by hyperbolic-natural draft towers, with makeup water drawn form the Skagit River. Approximately 1750 acres of forested and agricultural land will be removed from production; 380 acres of this land will be diverted to industrial use.
(ELR ORDER # 50107)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Contact: Mr. Martin Convisser, Director
Office of Environmental Affairs
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
(202) 426-4357

Federal Aviation Administration

Final — Date

Marshall Municipal Airport — 01/06

Minnesota
County: Lyon
The statement refers to the proposed expansion of the Marshall Municipal Airport in the city of Marshall. The project includes: the extension of an existing NW-SE Runway; construction of a new NE/SW runway; strenthening of existing aprons and taxiways; installation of a lighting system and visual slope indicator systems; and extension of the storm water drainage system. Adverse impacts are loss of approximately 217 acres of agricultural land, and increases in the levels of noise and air pollution.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA AHP COE DOI DOT EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50024)

Chesapeake Municipal Airport — 01/20

Virginia
The statement refers to the construction of a new general aviation airport to serve the city of Chesapeake and other Tidewater communities. First-stage construction consists of a paved runway and parallel taxiway, paved apron, hangar space, and medium intensity lighting. Adverse impacts are increased noise pollution, some displacement of wildlife from the 140 acres to be cleared, and lowering of the ground water tables.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI DOT DOC HEW
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50100)

Roane County Airport, Spencer — 01/27

West Virginia
County: Roane
The project involves the construction of a new general aviation airport in Roane County. A runway, stub taxiway, parking apron, and access road will be constructed. There will also be installation of lighting and VASI. The most significant adverse impact will be an increase in the noise level. (46 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI HUD DOC HEW EPA FPC COE
state and local agencies

(ELR ORDER # 50125)

Federal Highway Administration

Draft — Date

Routes 1 and I-105, Los Angeles — 01/02

California
County: Los Angeles
The proposed improvement is the construction of I-105 as a 10-lane full access-controlled highway near Los Angeles International Airport, and construction of the Rte 1 State Freeway as a multi-lane end of freeway transition. The project length is 17.2 miles on Route 105 and 1.0 miles on Route 1. Adverse impacts include the relocation of 8100 persons and 240 businesses, increased air and noise pollution, and temporary construction disruptions. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning park area in the project area.
(ELR ORDER # 50015)

S.R. 101, Santa Clara Co. — 01/10

California
County: Santa Clara
Proposed is the improvement of S.R. 101 in Santa Clara County, California. The roadway will be an initial 6-lane facility running 11.8 miles from Cochran Road in Morgan Hill to Ford Road in San Jose. Seven interchanges are planned. The project will displace seven families and will require 819 acres of land. Construction noise and air pollution and disruption will result.
(ELR ORDER # 50051)

Columbus and Thomaston Roads, Widening — 01/17

Georgia
County: Bibb
Proposed is the widening of Columbus Road from the intersection of Columbus and Thomaston Roads (S.R. 22 and S.R. 74) easterly to a point east of Dempsey Avenue and the widening of Thomaston Road from I-475 to its intersection with Columbia Road. As many as three residences and two businesses will be displaced by the project. (154 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 50091)

Vista Avenue-Ridenbaugh Canal-U.S. 30 Connection — 01/13

Idaho
County: Ada
The proposed project consists of improving the existing existing Vista Avenue-Federal Way (U.S. 30) connection in Boise City, Idaho, including the improvement of three

intersections, realignment of through routes, and widening rights-of-way to provide for the projected increase in through traffic flow. Adverse impacts include the displacement of families and businesses, construction disruption and the gradual conversion of residential land to commercial use. A 4(f) statement is included concerning Platt Gardens Park.
(ELR ORDER # 50057)

Freeway 592, Polk and Warren Counties, Iowa 01/17

Iowa
County: Polk Warren
Proposed is the construction of Freeway 592 in Polk and Warren Counties, Iowa. The alternatives range from the upgrading of an existing road, requiring 27 additional acres to construction of a new facility, requiring as much as 690 acres. Dislocation of families and farms depends upon the alternatives chosen.
(ELR ORDER # 50093)

S.R. 3026, Rapides Parish, Louisiana 01/17

Louisiana
County: Rapides
Proposed is the construction of a 5.6 mile segment of State Route LA 3026 between the municipalities of Tioga and Timber Trails just north of Alexandria. The four-lane controlled access facility will displace 15 families and one business and will require the commitment of 215 acres of residential and forest land to roadway use.
(ELR ORDER # 50092)

I-83, Baltimore City 01/02

Maryland
County: Baltimore
The project involves the construction of a six-lane, controlled access, elevated expressway known as I-83 between the interchange of Boston and O'Donnell Streets on the west and the interchange at I-95 on the east in Baltimore City. The most significant adverse inpact resulting from the project will be increased noise levels. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning Canton Playground.
(ELR ORDER # 50013)

I-83, Gay to Fleet Street 01/02

Maryland
County: Baltimore
The statement refers to the proposed construction of a 0.6 mile extension of I-83 in Baltimore City. The project is designed as a six-lane, limited access, elevated facility with two or four frontage roads parallel or be-

beneath the elevated structure. Two alternatives within the same right-of-way corridor are considered for the final alignment. The project, regardless of alternate, will displace some industry, take some land from a recreation area, increase noise levels, and will alter aesthetics. A 4(f) statement is included regarding impacts on sites of historical, architectural and recreational significance in the area.
(ELR ORDER # 50014)

I-83 from Fleet St. to Boston St., Baltimore 01/06

Maryland
County: Baltimore
Proposed is the construction of a 6-lane segment of I-83 from Fleet Street at President Street to Boston Street in the vicinity of O'Donnell Street in Baltimore. The structure will displace an unspecified number of families and businesses (depending upon which of the nine alternative routes is chosen). A 4(f) determination is included in relation to the Fells Point Historic District. (2volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 50028)

I-495 and Relocated S.R. 140 01/06

Massachusetts
The proposed improvement is an extension of Massachusetts S.R. 25 westward from an interchange with S.R. 24 in Bridgewater to Route I-95 in the Foxborough/Mansfield area. The 6-lane highway, designated I-495, runs for 14.3 miles and includes 6 interchanges. Also proposed is the relocation of Route 140 from its interchange with Route I-95 in Foxborough to an interchange with proposed Route 25, south of Mansfield's town center. Alternative A (first of 2) would displace 58 residences and 2 businesses and would commit 4.0% of the total GreatWoods area to highway use
(ELR ORDER # 50033)

I-88, Schenectady and Albany Co., Supplement 01/24

New York
County: Schenectady Albany
The statement is a draft supplement to a final statement submitted to CEQ June 26, 1972. Proposed is the construction of an 18-mile segment of I-88 from the Schoharie-Schenectady County line to the New York State Thruway (I-90). The number of families and businesses varies with alternative. 4(f) determinations are necessary concerning the Duane Mansion, the Dellamont-Wemple House, and Quaker Street Hamlet. (3 volumes)
(ELR ORDER # 50115)

Loop 1, Austin, Texas 01/13

Texas
County: Travis
The statement refers to the construction of a 4.3 mile section of Loop 1 (Mo Pac Boulevard) from R.M. Highway 2244 southeast to the City of Austin, south to US 290 west in travis County. The project will displace one business and will take 315 acres of undeveloped land. There will be construction disruption.
(248 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 50065)

SH 6 Bypass, Falls Co., Texas 01/16

Texas
County: Falls
Proposed is the construction of the SH 6 bypass, from 3.0 miles south of Marlin to 2.0 miles north of the city. Total length of the four-lane facility will be approximately five miles. Construction of the project will result in the taking of right-of-way and the displacement of twelve residences and businesses.
(51 pages)
(ELR ORDER # 50084)

Final Date

I-5, Santa Ana Freeway, Broadway Interchange 01/13

California
County: Orange
Proposed is the improvement of the interchange of I-5 at Main Street and the construction of a new overpass at Broadway. Twelve businesses and 19 families will be displaced. A 4(f) statement is included concerning 5000 square feet of required right-of-way.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT DOI HUD COE EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50064)

Tehama Bridge, Aramayo Way, F.A.S. 1079 01/24

California
County: Tehama
Proposed is the replacement of the Tehama Bridge on Aramayo Way, F.A.S. Route 1079. Depending upon the alternative chosen, the project will require between one and seven acres of right of way, and the displacement of a small number of mobile homes. Between 0.42 and 1.56 miles of new roadway would be constructed.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI
state and local agenices
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50112)

S.R. 157, Foothills Parkway (Boulder By-pass) 01/09

Colorado
County: Boulder
The statement considers seven alternate locations for the design and construction of State Highway 157 from State Highway 119 north of the City of Boulder to either State Highway 93 or U.S. 366 south of the City. Construction of any of the proposed alignments will affect local and regional traffic movement, noise and air quality, and land use in the Boulder Valley.
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI DOT USDA HUD COE DOC
state and local agenices
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50040)

S.R. 95, from S.R. 164 to S.R. 4 West 01/09

Florida
County: Escambia
Proposed is the construction of 8.2 miles of four-lane, divided roadway on S.R. 95. Several creeks in the area will require bridges. Eight residences and six businesses will be displaced. (40 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW USDA EPA DOI
state agencies and one local agency
(ELR ORDER # 50042)

US 30-95, I-80N to Gayway Junction 01/27

Idaho
Proposed is the construction of 3.65 miles of four lane US 95 and US 30 on a common alignment from the I-80N Interchange to Gayway Junction. A portion of the alignment will bypass Fruitland. Adverse impact will include the relocation of two homes, and the loss of some right-of-way.
COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD HEW DOI
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50119)

U.S.-592, Iowa 01/06

Iowa
County: Marion Mahaska
The project involves the construction of a segment of Freeway 592. Four lanes will be built for the first eight miles and the remainder will consist of two lanes. The project will begin two miles west of Knoxville in Marion County and will proceed from approximately 20.9 miles terminating 3.6 miles into Mahaska County. Several bridges will be constructed over rivers and existing roads. Adverse impacts include: increases in air and noise pollution; possible dislocation

of 10 families, increase in water pollution, loss of wildlife, the diverting of 880 acres of land to transportation use, and a channel change in English Creek.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA DOI EPA COE
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50032)

Route 9 - Speen Street Interchange 01/02

Massachusetts
County: Middlesex
Proposed is the construction of a grade separated highway interchange to replace the existing at-grade intersection at State Route 9 (FAP Route 47) and Speen Street in the Town of Natick. Route 9 will be depressed and Speen Street will be relocated at existing grade. Adverse impact include possible degradation of water quality in adjacent Lake Cochituate by increased deposition of salts and nutrients; and displacement of 20 businesses and four families.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI AHP GSA USDA
state and local agencies
and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50016)

U.S. 2, Hungry Horse to West Glacier 01/06

Montana
County: Flathead
Proposed is the improvement of a 10.9 mile segment of U.S. 2 from Hungry Horse to West Glacier in Flathead Co. The project will be designed as a 4-lane paved highway without access control and will be largely along existing U.S. 2. A 4(f) determination is necessary concerning Hungry Horse Park.
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE DOI EPA USCG HUD
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50031)

I-90, Big Timber to Greycliff 01/13

Montana
County: Sweetgrass
Proposed is the construction of a 4-lane, 10.5 mile segment of I-90. The project will require approximately 3.5 acres of "Fireman's Island", which although belonging to the City of Big Timber is not a city park. Construction disruption will result. (105 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE HEW HUD DOI EPA
state agencies and one local agency
(ELR ORDER # 50041)

New Hampshire Rte. 175, Woodstock 01/15

New Hampshire
County: Grafton
The statement refers to the proposed relocation of a 1.2 mile segment of New Hampshire Route 175 in the town of Woodstock. The new two lane facility will necessitate the acquisition of 2.5 acres of land. Other adverse impacts include increased traffic noise levels, temporarily increased siltation levels in the Pemigewasset River during construction, and the loss of wildlife habitat.
(104 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA USCG COE HEW HUD DOI EPA
(ELR ORDER # 50075)

Rte. 106, Merrimack County 01/17

New Hampshire
County: Merrimack
The statement refers to the improvement of 3.8 miles of N.H. Route 106 in the town of Loudon, Merrimack County. The new segment will have two lanes, 2 new bridges over the Soucook River, and six intersections. Adverse impacts include acquisition of 105 acres of land, relocation of 6 families and 1 business, loss of wetlands, and a temporary increase in the level of the Soucook River during construction. There will also be the normal temporary negative impacts associated with highway construction.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HEW HUD DOI FPC USDA USCG
state agencies and concerned citizens
(ELR ORDER # 50094)

N.H. Route 101-A 01/27

New Hampshire
County: Hillsborough
The project involves the construction of New Hampshire Rte 101-A from Amherst to Nashua in Hillsborough County. The 4-lane facility will have a length of 4 miles. Adverse impacts include increased noise levels, acquisition of 15 acres of land, and displacement of 9 families and 4 businesses.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD DOI HEW USDA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50127)

U.S. Swain County, N.C. 01/09

North Carolina
County: Swain
The statement refers to the proposed reconstruction of U.S. 19, with minor relocations, to a four-lane divided highway. Project length is 6.21 miles. Approximately 250 acres of land will be committed to right-of-way. Eight families and two businesses will be displaced. There will be temporary erosion and siltation during construction.

COMMENTS MADE BY: USDA COE EPA GSA HUD DOI TVA AHP
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50044)

S.R. 37, Tennessee 01/09

Tennessee
County: Carter Sullivan
The proposed project is the improvement of SR 37. The project length ranges from 8.7 to 9.5 miles. Between 26 and 51 families and 3 to 6 businesses will be displaced. Between 115 and 146 acres will be lost for right-of-way. Adverse impact stemming from the project are the loss of wildlife and fish habitat, siltation and channelization of streams due to construction, increased noise pollution, and possible damage to the Indian Creek Watershed.

COMMENTS MADE BY: HUD DOI USDA DOT TVA HEW EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50043)

US 75 and Spur 503, Grayson County 01/14

Texas
County: Grayson
The statement refers to construction of a 14.1 mile section of US 75, beginning at Travis St. in Sherman and ending at the Texas-Oklahoma line at Red River. Also included in the project is a 1.7 mile section of Spur 503 connecting proposed US 75 to existing US 75 and SR 75-A north of Iron Ore Creek. Both US 75 and Spur 503 are to be developed on new location to a multi-lane divided freeway design. Adverse impacts are the taking of additional grass and wooded areas (exact acreage not specified), and the displacement of 89 families, 11 businesses and 3 oil wells.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOT HEW HUD COE USDA DOI
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50069)

Texas SR 35 01/29

Texas
County: Brazoria
The proposed project is the construction of 6.9 miles of SR 35. The project will require an unspecified amount of agricultural and timber land. Eleven families and 3 businesses will be displaced. The facility will traverse the San Bernard and Brazos Rivers and Dry Creek which will require structure crossings. Adverse impacts will include increased water pollution and loss of wildlife. (171 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: COE DOT USDA HUD DOI EPA
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50136)

Final — Date

Corridor "L", US 19 Relocation — 01/06

West Virginia
County: Nicholas
The proposed project is the construction of 2.1 miles of Appalachian Corridor "L." Two businesses and three families will be displaced. A 4(f) review will be filed to obtain 8 acres from the Nicholas Memorial County Park. Increases in noise, air and water pollution will occur.

COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA AHP COE HEW
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50030)

State Trunk Highway 59 — 01/13

Wisconsin
County: Waukesha Milwaukee
Proposed construction of 8.1 miles of 2-lane S.H. 59. Thirty-one residences will be displaced by the action and an unspecified number of acres taken. A 4(f) statement will be filed as land would be taken from a local park.
COMMENTS MADE BY: HEW DOI HUD EPA OEO
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50063)

State Trunk Highway 28, Sheboygan Co., Wis. — 01/13

Wisconsin
County: Sheboygan
Proposed is the construction, on new location, of 4.8 miles of State Trunk Highway 28, from Sheboygan Falls to the city of Sheboygan. Some additional land will be required for right-of-way, and a number of homes will be displaced. (115 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA HUD HEW DOI
state and local agencies and citizens organizations
(ELR ORDER # 50068)

Monroe Bypass, STH 11, Green County — 01/20

Wisconsin
County: Green
The project involves the completion of a northerly bypass of the city of Monroe in Green County. The project length is 4.8 miles. Adverse impacts include the use of 226 acres of land, temporary stream sedimentation, increased air pollution, and normal negative impacts associated with construction. (64 pages)
COMMENTS MADE BY: DOI EPA HEW
state agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50101)

U.S.Coast Guard

Draft — Date

Deepwater Port Regulations — 01/03

The statement refers to proposed Federal regulations governing various aspects of the design, construction, and operation of Deepwater Ports, in implementation of the Deepwater Ports Act of 1974. The regulations generally address major design and construction criteria, oil transfer rules, navigation rules, personnel requirements, and equipment and procedures requirements.
(ELR ORDER # 50019)

Final — Date

Bridge, Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway at Daytona — 01/03

Florida
County: Volusia
Proposed is the approval of location and plans of a proposed 4-lane toll bridge and approaches on Plaza Boulevard and Flomich Street from the intersection of SR 5 (U.S. 1) eastward across the Halifax River to S.R. 3 (A-1-A). The project will displace 40 families, 2 businesses, divide an existing established residential neighborhood, change local land use from residential to commercial and result in a concentrated inflow of freshwater to the Halifax River.
COMMENTS MADE BY: EPA DOI HUD HEW FPC
state and local agencies
(ELR ORDER # 50020)

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Contact: (For Medical Facilities)
Mr. Arthur W. Farmer
Assistant Chief, Medical Director for
Administration and Facilities
Veterans Administration
810 Vermont Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20420
(For Housing)
Mr. R.C. Coon
Director, Loan Guarantee Service
Veterans Administration
810 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20420
(202) 389-2332

Draft	Date
Clinical Support Facility, Boise, Idaho	01/02

Idaho
County: Ada
Proposed is the construction of a new clinical support facility, and the installation of seismic corrections at various buildings at the VA Hospital in Boise. There will be some construction disruptions.
(ELR ORDER # 50005)

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 2046(

OFFICE OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR

AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AGENCY COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACT STATEMENTS AND OTHER
ACTIONS IMPACTING THE ENVIRONMENT

P rsuant to the requirements of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and section 309 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed and commented in writing on Federal agency actions impacting the environment contained in he following appendices during the period of January 1, 1975 and January 31, 1975.

Appendix I contains a listing of draft environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this review period. The list includes the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, the classification of the nature of EPA's comments as defined in Appendix II, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix II contains the definitions of the classifications of EPA's comments on the draft environmental impact statements as set forth in Appendix I.

Appendix III contains a listing of final environmental impact statements reviewed and commented upon in writing during this reviewing period. The listing will include the Federal agency responsible for the statement, the number and title of the statement, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the EPA source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix IV contains a listing of proposed Federal agency regulations, legislation proposed by Federal agencies, and any other proposed actions reviewed and commented upon in writing pursuant to section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended, during the referenced reviewing period. The listing includes the Federal agency responsible for the proposed action, the title of the action, a summary of the nature of EPA's comments, and the source for copies of the comments as set forth in Appendix V.

Appendix V contains a listing of the names and addresses of the sources for copies of EPA comments listed in Appendices I, III, and IV.

Copies of the EPA Manual setting forth the policies and procedures for EPA's review of agency actions may be obtained by writing the Public Inquiries Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460. Copies of the draft and final environmental impact statements referenced herein are available from the originating Federal department or agency.

Sheldon Meyers
Director
Office of Federal Activities

Dated: [illegible]

APPENDIX I

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
JANUARY 1, 1975 AND JANUARY 31, 1975

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION			
D-AEC-A00108-WA:	WASTE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS, HANFORD RESERVATION RICHLAND, WASHINGTON	ER-2	A
D-AEC-A06143-MO:	CALLAWAY PLANT UNITS 1 AND 2, UNION ELECTRIC COMPANY, DOCKET NOS. STN 50- 483 AND STN 50-486, CALLAWAY COUNTY, MISSOURI	ER-2	H
D-AEC-A06144-TX:	SOUTH TEXAS PROJECT UNITS 1 AND 2, HOUSTON LIGHTING AND POWER COMPANY, DOCKET NOS. 50-498 AND 50-499, MATAGORDA COUNTY, TEXAS	ER-2	A
D-AEC-A06145-WA:	WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM, NUCLEAR PROJECTS 1 AND 4, DOCKET NOS. 50-460 AND 50-513 BENTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON	ER-2	A
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
D-AFS-G60001-NM:	PROPOSED SANDIA PEAK TRAM COMPANY LAND EXCHANGE CIBOLA NATIONAL FOREST, NEW MEXICO	LO-2	G
D-AFS-J65008-ND:	LITTLE MISSOURI NATIONAL GRASSLANDS, CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST, NORTH DAKOTA	LO-1	I
D-AFS-K60001-CA:	TRIANGLE RANGE WETLANDS, LAND EXCHANGE, MODOC NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J
D-AFS-K65002-CA:	PROPOSED ASPEN-HORSETHIEF TIMBER SALES, SIERRA NATIONAL FOREST, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LO-2	J
D-AFS-K65004-CA:	UPPER TRINITY PLANNING UNIT, SHASTA-TRINITY NATIONAL FOREST, TRINITY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
D-AFS-K65006-NV:	RUBY MOUNTAINS LAND USE PLAN, HOMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST, NEVADA	LO-1	J

IDENTIFYING	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-SCS-D36006-PA:	PINE RUN WATERSHED PROJECT, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA	LO-1	D
D-SCS-E36009-KY:	EAST FORK POND RIVER WATERSHED, WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION, CHRISTIAN, MUHLENBERG, AND TODD COUNTIES, KENTUCKY	LO-1	E
D-SCS-E36010-NC:	TURKEY CREEK WATERSHED, WAYNE COUNTY, WATERSHED PROTECTION, FLOOD PREVENTION AND RECREATION FACILITY DEVELOPMENT, NORTH CAROLINA	LO-2	E
D-SCS-G36003-OK:	POTT-SEM-TURKEY WATERSHED, OKLAHOMA	LO-2	G
D-SCS-G36004-LA:	KINDER WATERSHED, ALLEN AND JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISHES, LOUISIANA	LO-1	G
D-SCS-G36005-OK:	UPPER MUDDY BOGGY CREEK WATERSHED, COAL, HUGES, PITTSBURG COUNTIES, OKLAHOMA	LO-1	G
D-SCS-G36007-LA:	EAST FRANKLIN WATERSHED, CHATAHOULA, FRANKLIN AND RICHLAND PARISHES, LOUISIANA	LO-1	G
D-SCS-G36008-AR:	OZAN CREEKS WATERSHED, HEMPSTEAD COUNTY, ARKANSAS	LO-1	G
D-AFS-L61012-ID:	BIGHORN WINTER SPORTS SITE, CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST, ONEIDA AND BANNOCK COUNTIES, IDAHO	LO-2	K
D-AFS-L61013-OR:	WALLOW-WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST, LAKE FORK MANAGEMENT UNIT, BAKER AND WALLOWA COUNTIES, OREGON	LO-1	K
D-DOA-A82095-00:	1975 ADDENDUM TO 1974 GYPSY MOTH SUPPRESSION	LO-2	C
D-SCS-B36002-NH:	INDIAN BROOK WATERSHED, INSTALLATION OF WATERSHED PROTECTION, FLOOD PREVENTION AND FISH AND WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, COOS COUNTY, LANCASTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE	ER-1	B
CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
DS-COE-A35073-RI:	PROVIDENCE RIVER AND HARBOR ROCK REMOVAL, RHODE ISLAND	LO-1	B
D-COE-C32001-NY:	SAFE NAVIGATION, ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY TO POLLYS GUT, NEW YORK	LO-1	C

NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-COE-C35003-NY:	MAINTENANCE DREDGING, SNAGGING AND CLEARING OF HUDSON RIVER, NEW YORK	ER-2	C
D-COE-C36008-NY:	ROOT CREEK, BOLIVAR, NEW YORK	ER-2	C
D-COE-C36009-NY:	FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR FLOOD CONTROL AND RELATED PURPOSES, CAZENOVIA CREEK, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK	LO-2	C
D-COE-D35003-00:	ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL AND THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL ROUTES OF THE ATLANTIC INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA	ER-2	D
D-COE-D36005-PA:	GIRTY'S RUN, LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT, MILLVALE, PENNSYLVANIA	LO-1	D
D-COE-F32008-WI:	SP[illegible] JYGAN HARBOR, MAINTENANCE AND DREDGING, WISCONSIN	LO-1	F
D-COE-F35005-OH:	DIKED DISPOSAL FACILITY, SITE NO. 7, LORAIN HARBOR AREA, LAKE ERIE, LORAIN, OHIO	ER-2	F
D-COE-F36007-IL:	MILAN-BIG ISLAND LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION AREA, ROCK RIVER AND MILL CREEK, MILAN, ILLINOIS	LO-2	F
D-COE-F36008-IN:	SMALL FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT AT INDIANAPOLIS, LOWER EAGLE CREEK, INDIANA	LO-1	F
DS-COE-G30001-TX:	CORPUS CHRISTI BEACH, RESTORATION PROJECT, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-COE-G32008-TX:	GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY, TEXAS SECTION, MAIN CHANNEL AND TRIBUTARY CHANNELS, MAINTENANCE AND DREDGING, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-COE-G32009-TX:	CLEAR CREEK AND CLEAR LAKE, MAINTENANCE AND DREDGING, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-COE-G32010-TX:	DOUBLE BAYOU, MAINTENANCE DREDGING, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-COE-G36006-OK:	MUD CREEK LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECT, MCCURTAIN COUNTY, IDABEL, OKLAHOMA	LO-2	G
D-COE-G39001-TX:	NECHES RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, SALTWATER BARRIER ON NECHES RIVER AT BEAUMONT, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-COE-H34001-KS:	MELVERN DAM AND LAKE, OSAGE COUNTY, KANSAS	LO-2	H

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-COE-H36004-IA:	DAVENPORT LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION, IOWA	ER-2	H
D-COE-K35001-CA:	SAN QUENTIN LANDFILL, REGULATORY PERMIT APPLICATION, MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	LO-2	J
D-COE-K36006-HI:	IAO STREAM FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, MAUI, HAWAII	ER-2	J
D-COE-L36011-00:	COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVER, MAINTENANCE AND COMPLETION OF THE 40-FOOT NAVIGATION CHANNEL, DOWNSTREAM OF VANCOUVER, WASHINGTON AND PORTLAND, OREGON	LO-1	K
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
D-USA-E11001-00:	BLACKBIRD CONTROL ON ARMY INSTALLATIONS, FORT CAMPBELL, CHRISTIAN AND TRIGG COUNTIES, KENTUCKY AND MILAN ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, MONTGOMERY, STEWART, GIBSON AND CARROLL COUNTIES, TENNESSEE	LO-2	E
D-USN-D11001-MD:	UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES, BETHESDA, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND	LO-2	D
D-USN-K11005-CA:	NEW AMMUNITION FACILITY, NAVAL AIR STATION, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
D-GSA-G99001-TX:	GSA INTERAGENCY MOTOR POOL, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-GSA-J81001-CO:	REPAIR AND ALTERATION PROJECT, DENVER FEDERAL CENTER, LAKEWOOD, COLORADO	LO-1	I
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
D-HUD-E85004-GA:	STONELEIGH SUBDIVISION, ASP 71-140, DEKALB COUNTY, GEORGIA	LO-2	E
D-HUD-F85001-MN:	NEW COMMUNITY OF CEDAR RIVERSIDE, STAGE II DEVELOPMENT, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA	ER-2	F
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION			
RD-ICC-A25033-00:	49 CFR PART 1062, TRANSPORTATION OF WASTE PRODUCTS FOR REUSE AND RECYCLING	LO-1	A
D-ICC-B53001-ME:	AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE CONTROL OF MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD, MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY v. AMOSKEAG COMPANY, ET.AL., MAINE	LO-1	B

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-ICC-D53001-MD:	PROPOSED RAILLINE ABANDONMENT, B&O LINE FROM CLIFFORD JUNCTION, BALTIMORE TO ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND	LO-1	D
D-ICC-D53002-00:	NORFOLK AND [illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY ABANDONMENT BETWEEN ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA AND WEST JEFFERSON, NORTH CAROLINA	LO-1	D
D-ICC-F53001-IL:	ILLINOIS CENTRAL GULF RAILROAD COMPANY, ELECTRIC COMMUTER TRAIN FARES, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS	ER-2	F
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
D-BIM-A02064-00:	PROPOSED INCREASE IN ACREAGE TO BE OFFERED FOR OIL AND GAS LEASING, OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF	3	A
D-BPA-L08010-WA:	LOWER SNAKE GRID REINFORCEMENT, LOWER GRANITE-LITTLE GOOSE 500 KV LINE, LOWER MONUMENTAL-ASHE NO. 1, 500 KV LINE, WASHINGTON	LO-1	K
D-IBR-K32001-00:	GRANITE REEF AQUEDUCT TRANSMISSION SYSTEM, CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT, ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO	ER-2	J
D-NPS-G65006-NM:	PROPOSED MASTER PLAN, BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW MEXICO	LO-2	G
D-NPS-G65007-TX:	PROPOSED MASTER PLAN FOR GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, TEXAS	LO-2	G
LD-NPS-B61007-00:	PROPOSED WILDERNESS, GULF ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, FLORIDA AND MISSISSIPPI	LO-1	E
LD-NPS-B61008-00:	WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION, GREAT SMOKEY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE	LO-1	E
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
D-CGD-E50001-SC:	PROPOSED FIXED HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS STATION CREEK IN BEAUFORT COUNTY, ACCESS FROM ST. HELENA ISLAND TO ST. PHILLIPS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA	EU-2	E
D-FAA-B51002-CT:	IGOR I. SIKORSKY MEMORIAL AIRPORT, ESTABLISHMENT OF INSTRUMENT LANDING SYSTEM FOR RUNWAY 6, STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT	LO-2	B

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TYPE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FAA-D51002-VA:	BROOKNEAL MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, CAMBELL COUNTY, VIRGINIA	LO-2	D
RD-FAA-A88009-00:	CIVIL AIRPLANE FLEET NOISE REQUIREMENTS	LO-1	A
D-FAA-E51006-MS:	FLETCHER FIELD, CLARKSDALE, MISSISSIPPI	LO-2	E
D-FAA-H51007-KS:	RUSH COUNTY AIRPORT, LACROSSE, KANSAS	ER-2	H
D-FAA-K51001-CA:	WHITEMAN AIRPORT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
DS-DOT-A41101-KS:	I-435 EXTENSION, JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS	LO-2	H
DS-FHW-A41741-FL:	AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS, BROWARD COUNTY, FL-5, SJ 86010-1512, FJ 7-003-3(49), FLORIDA	LO-2	E
DS-FHW-A42159-CA:	I-210 FREEWAY, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ER-2	J
D-FHW-A42337-CO:	SECOND BORE OF EISENHOWER TUNNEL, I-70, SUMMIT AND CLEAR CREEK COUNTIES, COLORADO	ER-3	I
D-FHW-B40007-ME:	WESTBROOK ARTERIAL, WESTBROOK-PORTLAND, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE	LO-2	B
D-FHW-C40010-NY:	IMPROVEMENT OF ROUTE 31, NY-31, BALDWINSVILLE, ROUTE 690 TO BELGIUM ROUTE 481, ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK	ER-2	C
D-FHW-E40021-MS:	I-10 FROM MS-57, EASTERLY TO MISSISSIPPI-ALABAMA STATE LINE, MISSISSIPPI	ER-2	E
D-FHW-E40024-TN:	NORTHWEST COUNTY HIGHWAY ROUTE NO. S-8268, SHELBY COUNTY, TENNESSEE	LO-2	E
D-FHW-E40025-GA:	PROJECTS M-3059(1) AND S-0761, BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA	LO-2	E
D-FHW-F40019-MN:	TH 36, MN-36, CEDAR AVENUE, HENNEPIN AND DAKOTA COUNTIES, MINNESOTA	ER-2	F
D-FHW-F40021-WI:	NORTH 14TH STREET EXTENSION, SHEBOYGAN, WI-42 AND BUSINESS HIGHWAY 141, WISCONSIN	LO-2	F
D-FHW-F40022-IL:	FAP ROUTE 14, IL-14, RELOCATED IL-13, NEW ATHENS BYPASS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS	ER-2	F
D-FHW-K40007-CA:	LOS POSTAS INTERCHANGE, CITY AND COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA	LO-1	J

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
D-FHW-G40019-TX:	FM 1765 FROM I-45 TO TX-3, TEXAS CITY, GALVESTON COUNTY, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-FHW-G40020-TX:	US 59 FROM FORT BEND-WHARTON COUNTY LINE TO TWO MILES WEST OF ROSENBERG, TEXAS	LO-2	G
D-FHW-G40021-NM:	STATE ROAD 283, NM-283, SAN MIGUEL COUNTY, NEW MEXICO	LO-2	G
D-FHW-H40013-KS:	US 56, MARION COUNTY, KANSAS	LO-2	H
D-FHW-H40014-IA:	US 18 EXPRESSWAY, CLAYTON COUNTY, IOWA	LO-2	H
D-FHW-H40015-00:	MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE, SOUTH SIOUX CITY, NEBRASKA TO SIOUX CITY, IOWA	ER-3	H
DS-FHW-H40016-IA:	I-380, LINN, BENTON, BLACK HAWK AND BUCHANAN COUNTIES, AIR QUALITY AND NOISE SUPPLEMENT, IOWA	LO-2	H
D-FHW-H40017-KS:	IMPROVEMENT OF 57TH STREET FROM KS-32 AND PARALLEL AVENUE, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS	ER-2	H
D-FHW-J40005-CO:	PROJECT I-70-2-(24) WHEELER JUNCTION TO FRISCO, SUMMIT COUNTY, COLORADO	ER-3	I
D-FHW-J40007-CO:	RECONSTRUCTION OF FOREST HIGHWAY 15, CO-133, BOTTOM OF MCCLURE PASS TO PAONIA RESERVATION, COLORADO	LO-2	I
D-FHW-K40009-HI:	SALT LAKE BOULEVARD, PUULOA ROAD TO HALAWA HEIGHTS ROAD EXTENSION, HAWAII	3	J
D-FHW-L40009-OR:	CASCADE LAKES HIGHWAY, FOREST HIGHWAY ROUTE 46, DESCHUTES COUNTY, OREGON	LO-1	K
D-FHW-L40010-AK:	PETERSBURG TO KAKE HIGHWAY, PROPOSAL PROJECT E80122, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-FHW-L40012-OR:	HEAD ROAD, AIRPORT ROAD, SECTION BIDDLE ROAD, FAS 15-107, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON	LO-1	K
D-FHW-L40016-AK:	TAYLOR HIGHWAY, TETLIN JUNCTION TO CANADIAN BORDER, ALASKA	LO-1	K
D-FHW-L40013-OR:	ELK RIVER, PORT ORFORD SECTION, OREGON COAST HIGHWAY, CURRY COUNTY, OREGON	LO-2	K
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY			
D-TVA-E85003-TN:	TIMBERLAKE NEW COMMUNITY, PLANNED COMMUNITY ON SHORELINE OF TELLICO LAKE, TENNESSEE	ER-2	E

APPENDIX II

DEFINITIONS OF CODES FOR THE GENERAL NATURE
OF EPA COMMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

LO--Lack of Objection

EPA has no objections to the proposed action as described in the draft impact statement; or suggests only minor changes in the proposed action.

ER--Environmental Reservations

EPA has reservations concerning the environmental effects of certain aspects of the proposed action. EPA believes that further study of suggested alternatives or modifications is required and has asked the originating Federal agency to reassess these impacts.

EU--Environmentally Unsatisfactory

EPA believes that the proposed action is unsatisfactory because of its potentially harmful effect on the environment. Furthermore, the Agency believes that the potential safeguards which might be utilized may not adequately protect the environment from hazards arising from this action. The Agency recommends that alternatives to the action be analyzed further (including the possibility of no action at all).

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1--Adequate

The draft impact statement adequately sets forth the environmental impact of the proposed project or action as well as alternatives reasonably available to the project or action.

Category 2--Insufficient Information

EPA believes that the draft impact statement does not contain sufficient information to assess fully the environmental impact of the proposed project or

action. However, from the information submitted, the Agency is able to make a preliminary determination of theimpact on the environment. EPA has requested that the originator provide the information that was not included in the draft statement.

Category 3--Inadequate

EPA believes that the draf impact statement does not adequately assess the environmental impact of the proposed project or action, or that the statement inadequately analyzes reasonable available alternatives. The Agency has requested more information and analysis concerning the potential environmental hazards and has asked that substantial revision be made to the impact statement.

APPENDIX III

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS FOR WHICH
COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN
JANUARY 1, 1975 AND JANUARY 31, 1975

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION			
F-AEC-A06136-WY:	SHIRLEY BASIN URANIUM MILL, UTAH INTERNATIONAL, INC., DOCKET NO. 40-6622, CARBON COUNTY, WYOMING	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT. HOWEVER, EPA RAISED THE GENERIC CONCERN OF ADVANCED PLANNING FOR RADIOACTIVE TAILINGS DISPOSAL ALONG WITH SEVERAL MISINTERPRETATIONS BY THE AEC OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATA GENERATED BY EITHER THE LICENSE APPLICANT OR THE EPA.	I
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
F-AFS-A65067-MT:	BITTERROOT NORTH PLANNING UNIT, BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT.	I
F-AFS-A65079-FL:	WITHLACOOCHEE STATE FOREST, LIMESTONE MINING, PLAN OF OPERATION, CITRUS COUNTY, FLORIDA	EPA GENERALLY EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT; HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO BENEFITS OF USING THE REHABILITATION OF THE AREA AS A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, AND THAT MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION BE PROVIDED ON EMISSION OF PARTICULATE TO THE ATMOSPHERE.	E
F-AFS-A82078-00:	STRATEGY FOR CONTROL OF SOUTHERN PINE BEETLE IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES	EPA GENERALLY EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT; HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT A SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET BE PREPARED TO COVER THE EFFECT OF OPEN BURNING ON URBAN AREAS WHICH CONFLICTS WITH STATE AIR POLLUTION REGULATIONS.	E

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
F-COE-A32392-GA:	CARTERS DAM AND LAKE, COOSAWATTEE RIVER, GEORGIA	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT, HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT MORE INFORMATION BE PROVIDED ON INCREASING LOW FLOWS AT ROME AND MANIPULATIONS AT CARTERS DAM TO IMPROVE THESE FLOWS.	E
F-COE-A32441-FL:	CANAVERAL HARBOR EXTENSION, NAVIGATION, FLORIDA	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT.	E
F-COE-A36429-ND:	MINOT CHANNEL MODIFICATIONS, FLOOD CONTROL, SOURIS RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA	THE INTERRELATED NATURE OF THE MINOT CHANNEL AND BURLINGTON DAM PROJECTS MAKES IT IMPERATIVE THAT THE COMBINED IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ALTERNATIVES BE ASSESSED. TO DATE THE CUMULATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS HAVE NOT BEEN EVALUATED FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECTS. THIS IS A MAJOR DEFICIENCY OF BOTH THE MINOT CHANNEL AND BURLINGTON DAM IMPACT STATEMENTS. EPA REQUESTED THAT THE COE RECONSIDER THE COMMENTS MADE BY EPA BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE PROJECT.	I
F-COE-A89034-OH:	PAINT ..., SCIOTO RIVER BASIN, OHIO	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	F
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
F-GSA-K81001-CA:	DISPOSAL OF OXNARD AIR FORCE BASE, CAMARILLO, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SINCE THE ALTERNATIVE FOR AIRPORT USE WAS SELECTED, EPA CRITICALLY REEXAMINED THE NOISE IMPACTS. GIVEN THE CLOSE PROXIMITY TO RESIDENTIAL AREAS, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT THE NOISE CONTOURS BE RECALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF CURRENT AIRCRAFT NOISE DATA, FREQUENCY OF SANTA ANA WINDS, BUSINESS JET USAGE. IN THE EVENT OF VIOLATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA AIRPORT NOISE REGULATIONS, A CONTINGENCY PLAN OF ACTION, BASED ON A NOISE MONITORING PROGRAM, SHOULD BE ADOPTED. EPA REQUESTED FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT OPERATING RESTRICTIONS PROPOSED BY VENTURA COUNTY WILL BE IMPOSED BY THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION.	J

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
F-HUD-A85035-DC:	PROPOSED "SEASONS" 221 D4 PROJECT 1775 QUE STREET NW, WASHINGTON, D.C.	EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS ON THE PROPOSED PROJECT.	D
F-HUD-G85001-TX:	THE PROPOSED COLONY SUBDIVISION, DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	G
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
F-DOI-A61038-WY:	MASTER PLAN, YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, WYOMING	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	I
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
F-DOT-A41513-PA:	LR 1033, SECTION A02, MIFFLIN AND JUNIATA COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA	EPA EXPRESSED NO OBJECTIONS TO FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT BUT ADVISED THAT MORE DETAILED ANALYSIS OF PROJECTED NOISE IMPACTS WOULD INSURE COMPLIANCE WITH NOISE STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION.	D
F-FHW-A41763-NC:	CHARLOTTE INNER BELT LOOP FROM YORK ROAD NC-49 TO CENTRAL AVENUE MECKLENBURG COUNTY, SP 8.272 3001 FAP F-20-1(1), NORTH CAROLINA	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT; HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT AN AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS SUPPLEMENT BE PREPARED.	E
F-FHW-A41834-FL:	OKALOOSA AND WALTON COUNTIES, SJ 57030-1524 AND 60020-1504, FJ F-017-1-(31) AND F-017-1(32), FL-30, US 98, FLORIDA	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT. HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT AMBIENT NOISE MEASUREMENTS WITHIN THE PROPOSED CORRIDOR BE PROVIDED, AND ANY NOISE-SENSITIVE SITES BE IDENTIFIED ON AN AREA MAP.	E
F-FHW-A41880-NY:	ELMIRA NORTH-SOUTH ARTERIAL, CHEMUNG COUNTY, NEW YORK	WHILE EPA RAISED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT ITSELF AS DESCRIBED IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT, INFORMATION REQUESTED BY EPA DURING THE REVIEW OF THE DRAFT EIS IS LACKING. EPA REQUESTED CLARIFICATION OF AIR QUALITY PREDICTIONS, NOISE ATTENUATION MEASURES AND THE PROPOSED RELOCATION OF SEELEY CREEK.	C

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
F-FHW-A42025-KS:	KS-96, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT.	H
F-FHW-A42337-CO:	SECOND BORE OF THE EISENHOWER TUNNEL, I-70, SUMMIT AND CLEAR CREEK COUNTIES, COLORADO	EPA REVIEWED THE FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REVIEW OF A DRAFT IMPACT STATEMENT FOR A SEGMENT OF I-70 LOCATED A SHORT DISTANCE AWAY BECAUSE OF THE CUMULATIVE SECONDARY EFFECTS OF THE TWO PROJECTS. EPA EXPRESSED ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS CONCERNING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SECOND BORE OF THE EISENHOWER TUNNEL. IN ADDITION, PENDING THE COMPLETION OF ADDITIONAL STUDIES WHICH WOULD DOCUMENT POTENTIALLY ADVERSE SECONDARY ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF THE PROJECT (E.G., AIR QUALITY AND LAND USE IMPACTS), EPA RECOMMENDED THAT FINAL PROJECT APPROVAL BE DEFERRED.	I
F-FHW-A42338-CO:	HIGHWAY PROJECT M-7598(001) AND F 050-4(L), TROY AVENUE, PUEBLO, PUEBLO COUNTY, COLORADO	ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS WERE EXPRESSED CONCERNING THE NOISE AND AIR QUALITY IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED HIGHWAY PROJECT. FOR THE PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE, THE FHWA NOISE STANDARD IS EXCEEDED AT ALL LOCATIONS ANALYZED ALONG TROY AVENUE. MEASURES TO MITIGATE THIS ADVERSE NOISE IMPACT ARE PLANNED FOR ONLY ONE RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY. OTHER RESIDENTIAL AREAS WILL BE AFFECTED BY NOISE LEVELS WHICH EXCEED STANDARDS. FURTHER STUDY IS RECOMMENDED WITH PROPOSALS GIVEN FOR POSSIBLE LOWERING OF NOISE IMPACT OF THIS PROJECT. THE ANALYSIS OF AIR QUALITY IMPACTS OVERLOOKED SEVERAL IMPORTANT ASPECTS WHICH WILL RESULT IN THE PREDICTION OF HIGHER CO CONCENTRATIONS. RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS TO DETERMINE IF STANDARDS WILL BE VIOLATED.	I
F-FHW-A42340-CA:	I-580 AND CA-258, JOINT FREEWAY MASS TRANSIT CORRIDOR PROJECT, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	DUE TO THE SERIOUS AIR POLLUTION PROBLEMS IN THE LIVERMORE VALLEY, EPA HAD ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVATIONS CONCERNING THE ACTION AS DESCRIBED IN THE FINAL STATEMENT. EPA'S CONCERNS ARE BASED UPON THE DEFICIENCIES OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO PROPERLY ADVISE THE PUBLIC OF THE AIR QUALITY IMPACT, AND THE NEED TO ESTABLISH A COMMITMENT TO PUBLIC TRANSIT IN THE LIVERMORE VALLEY. EPA IS SEEKING A RECONCILIATION OF THE VARIOUS AIR POLLUTION STUDIES DONE BY CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, THE METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION, AND THE CITY OF LIVERMORE, AND IS SEEKING A COMMITMENT FROM CALTRANS TO RESERVE BUS LANES FOR PUBLIC TRANSIT IN THE FREEWAY ALIGNMENT.	J

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
FS-FHW-A49006-KS:	US 54, SEDWICK COUNTY, KANSAS	EPA HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROJECT AS PROPOSED.	H
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY			
F-TVA-E05001-TN:	JOHNSONVILLE STEAM PLANT, UNITS 11-16, 6 UNIT GAS TURBINE PEAKING PLANT ADDITION, HUMPHREY'S COUNTY, TENNESSEE	EPA GENERALLY RAISED NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT.	E
F-TVA-E05002-TN:	GALLATIN STEAM PLANT, UNITS 1-4 GAS TURBINE PEAKING PLANT ADDITION, SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE	EPA GENERALLY HAD NO OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED PROJECT. HOWEVER, EPA RECOMMENDED THAT IDENTIFICATION OF MODEL USED IN ASSESSING POLLUTANT CONCENTRATIONS AND THE LISTING OF PREDICTED CONCENTRATIONS BE INCLUDED IN THE IMPACT STATEMENT.	E

APPENDIX IV

REGULATIONS, LEGISLATION AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY ACTIONS FOR WHICH COMMENTS WERE ISSUED BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1975 AND JANUARY 31, 1975

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION			
R-AEC-A09024-00:	10 CFR PART 34, LICENSES FOR RADIOGRAPHY AND RADIATION SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR RADIOGRAPHIC OPERATIONS, PERSONNEL MONITORING OF RADIOGRAPHERS	EPA INDICATED THAT, ALTHOUGH THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT REPRESENTS A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION, IT APPEARS THAT MUCH MORE SHOULD BE DONE BY THE AEC IN THIS AREA. IN EPA'S OPINION, A THOROUGH ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL RADIOGRAPHY OPERATIONS PERSONNEL OVER-EXPOSURE INCIDENTS IS NEEDED TO DEVISE REMEDIAL MEASURES. FURTHER, EPA BELIEVES PROVISIONS SHOULD BE INCORPORATED IN THE REGULATIONS FOR INITIAL AND SUBSEQUENT CALIBRATIONS OF THE SELF-READING DOSIMETERS. ALSO THE AEC SHOULD GIVE CONSIDERATION TO THE USE OF THE MORE MODERN, AND CURRENTLY AVAILABLE, POKET DOSIMETERS WHICH INCORPORATE AUDIBLE ALARMS AND ARE EASIER TO READ.	A
R-AEC-A09025-00:	10 CFR PART 70, SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL, CRITICALITY ACCIDENT DOSIMETRY	IN GENERAL EPA AGREES WITH THE PROPOSED REGULATION. HOWEVER, THE PURPOSE FOR §70.24(a)(5) IS NOT CLEAR SINCE THERE MAY BE CERTAIN REACTOR TYPES OR NEW TYPES OF NUCLEAR FUELS FOR WHICH IT MAY BE DESIRABLE TO EXCUSE THE PROPOSED PROVISIONS FOR CRITICALITY ACCIDENT DOSIMETRY. EPA BELIEVES THE FINAL REGULATION SHOULD CLARIFY THIS POINT. IN ADDITION, EPA QUESTIONS THE NECESSITY OF §70.24 (a)(4), SINCE IT IS THIS AGENCY'S INTERPRETATION THAT EQUIVALENT PROVISIONS ARE REQUIRED IN ACCIDENT PLANS FOR ALL NUCLEAR REACTORS.	A

IDENTIFYING NUMBER	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
R-AEC-A09026-00:	10 CFR PARTS 40, 70, EFFLUENT MONITORING AND REPORTING, PROPOSED REQUIREMENTS	EPA SUPPORTS THIS PROPOSED REGULATION AS IT WILL PROVIDE DETAILED EFFLUENT DATA WHICH ARE NOT PRESENTLY AVAILABLE. ALTHOUGH THE PROPOSED REGULATION DOES NOT CONTAIN SPECIFIC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, WE ASSUME THAT A FUTURE REGULATORY GUIDE WILL PROVIDE THESE DETAILS SINCE, IN OUR OPINION, THEY WILL BE NECESSARY TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS REGULATION.	A
R-AEC-A09027-00:	NOTICE, REGULATORY GUIDE 4.7, GENERAL SITE SUITABILITY CRITERIA FOR NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS	EPA COMMENTED THAT, ALTHOUGH REGULATORY GUIDE 4.7 COULD BE THE MEANS TO PROVIDE NEEDED STRONG GUIDANCE, IT WILL HAVE TO BE IMPROVED IN ORDER TO BE EFFECTIVE. EPA INDICATED THAT MUCH OF THE MATERIAL PRESENTED DEFINES REQUIREMENTS FOR INFORMATION RATHER THAN DETAILING ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA TO BE USED IN JUDGING SITES. NUMERICAL OR OTHER DEFINITIVE GUIDANCE IS LACKING IN MANY AREAS. EPA FURTHER INDICATED THAT MORE DEFINITIVE GUIDANCE WOULD INCREASE THE CHANCES THAT ENVIRONMENTALLY ACCEPTABLE SITES WOULD BE CHOSEN AT THE OUTSET, THUS, DECREASING BURDENS ON BOTH THE UTILITIES AND THE AEC STAFF AND REDUCING CHANCES FOR DELAY IN LICENSING NEW NUCLEAR PLANTS.	A
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
A-AFS-A65107-00:	ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE, A LONG-TERM FORESTRY PLAN	EPA'S COMMENTS OFFERED SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS IN THE AREAS OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, MINERALS DEVELOPMENT, COMPREHENSIVE RESOURCE AND AREA PLANNING, TIMBER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, THE RANGE RESOURCE SYSTEM AND THE RECREATION AND WILDERNESS SYSTEM. THE COMMENTS WERE DIRECTED TO AIDING THE FOREST SERVICE IN DEVELOPING A FINAL REPORT WHICH PROVIDES A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE FOREST SERVICE'S PROGRAMS AND OTHER NATIONAL POLICIES, SUCH AS THE ROLE OF TIMBER AND MINERAL EXPORTS, AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES.	A

IDENTIFYING	TITLE	GENERAL NATURE OF COMMENTS	SOURCE FOR COPIES OF COMMENTS
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
R-BIM-A01028-00:	43 CFR PARTS 3500, 3520, COAL LEASES, DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUOUS OPERATIONS	THE EPA RECOMMENDED A REVISION OF THE DEFINITION OF "DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT" TO INCLUDE A TIME SPECIFICATION. ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS CALLED FOR A SHORTENING OF THE TIME LIMIT FOR AN OPERATOR TO HAVE HIS LEASE INCLUDED WITHIN AN IMU TO ONE YEAR, AND FORFEITURE OF THE LEASE WHEN SUBSTANTIAL NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE LEASE TERMS CAN BE SHOWN.	A
R-BIM-A02065-00:	NOTICES, OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF OIL AND GAS LEASING SCHEDULE THROUGH 1978	EPA RECOMMENDED THAT THE PROPOSED SCHEDULE BE REVISED TO MORE CLOSELY REFLECT RECOMMENDATIONS CONTINUED IN THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY'S APRIL 1974 ASSESSMENT OF OCS OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT, DEVELOPMENTAL POTENTIAL, AND EPA'S COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE TEN MILLION ACRE LEASE OFFERING.	A
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
R-CGD-A99095-00:	33 CFR PART 153, OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIABILITY	EPA'S COMMENTS EXPRESSED CONCERN ABOUT HOW THE PROPOSED REGULATIONS COULD CONFUSE EXISTING REPORTING PROCEDURES AND RESPONSE ACTIONS.	A

APPENDIX V

SOURCE FOR COPIES OF EPA COMMENTS

A. Director, Office of Public Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

B. Director of Public Affairs, Region I
Environmental Protection Agency
John F. Kennedy Federal Building
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

C. Director of Public Affairs, Region II
Environmental Protection Agency
26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10007

D. Director of Public Affairs, Region III
Environmental Protection Agency
Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

E. Director of Public Affairs, Region IV
Environmental Protection Agency
1421 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

F. Director of Public Affairs, Region V
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G. Director of Public Affairs, Region VI
Environmental Protection Agency
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H. Director of Public Affairs, Region VII
Environmental Protection Agency
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I. Director of Public Affairs, Region VIII
Environmental Protection Agency
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J. Director of Public Affairs, Region IX
Environmental Protection Agency
100 California Street
San Francisco, California 94111

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Environmental Protection Agency
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Summary of 102 Statements Filed with the CEQ Through 01/31/75 (By Agency)

Agency	Draft 102's for actions on which no final 102's have yet been received	Final 102's on legislation and actions	Total actions on which draft or final statements have been received
Agriculture, Department of	178	448	626
Appalachian Regional Commission	1	0	1
Architect of the Capitol	1	0	1
Atomic Energy Commission	43	143	186
Civil Aeronautics Board	0	1	1
Commerce, Department of	13	36	49
Defense, Department of	6	6	12
Air Force	10	17	27
Army	3	17	20
Army Corps of Engineers	540	673	1213
Navy	19	22	41
Delaware River Basin Commission	2	8	10
Energy Policy Office	0	1	1
Environmental Protection Agency	13	57	70
Federal Energy Administration	1	0	1
Federal Maritime Commission	2	0	2
Federal Power Commission	83	30	113
General Services Administration	27	66	93
HEW, Department of	2	13	15
HUD, Department of	25	78	103
Interior, Department of	179	242	421
International Boundary and Water Commission -- U.S. and Mexico	1	7	8
Interstate Commerce Commission	8	4	12
Justice, Department of	2	3	5
Labor, Department of	1	2	3
National Aeronautics and Space Adm.	10	21	31
National Capital Planning Comm.	5	8	13
National Science Foundation	1	5	6
New England River Basins Commission	1	0	1
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	1	0	1
Office of Science and Technology	0	1	1
Pacific Northwest River Basins Comm.	3	0	3
Pennsylvania Ave. Devel. Corp.	0	1	1
Souris-Red-Rainy River Basins Comm.	1	0	1
State Department	3	4	7
Tennessee Valley Authority	6	24	30
Transportation, Department of	977	1853	2830
Treasury, Department of	4	7	11
Upper Mississippi River Basin Comm.	1	0	1
U.S. Postal Service	2	0	2
U.S. Water Resources Council	6	9	15
Veterans Administration	2	6	8
Canal Zone Government	0	1	1
TOTALS	2183	3814	5997

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:1975 586-696/8 1-3